

37.07.1998

Wednesday September 2 1998

Albania US\$ 0.85	France 0.50	Greece 0.50
Australia US\$ 1.50	Germany 0.50	Hong Kong HK\$ 25
Austria US\$ 1.50	Ireland 0.50	Italy 1.50
Belgium US\$ 1.50	Japan 1.50	Latvia 0.50
Canada US\$ 1.50	Malaysia 0.50	Lithuania 0.50
Czech Republic 0.50	Netherlands 0.50	Malta 0.50
Denmark 0.50	Poland 0.50	Norway 0.50
Egypt 0.50	Portugal 0.50	Sweden 0.50
Finland 0.50	Romania 0.50	Slovakia 0.50
France 0.50	Slovenia 0.50	Spain 0.50
Germany 0.50	Slovenia 0.50	Switzerland 0.50
Greece 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	Thailand 0.50
Hong Kong HK\$ 25	Slovenia 0.50	Turkey 0.50
Italy 1.50	Slovakia 0.50	USA US\$ 3.00
Latvia 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Lithuania 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Malaysia 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Malta 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Netherlands 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Norway 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Poland 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Portugal 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Romania 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Slovakia 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Slovenia 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Spain 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Switzerland 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Thailand 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
Turkey 0.50	Slovakia 0.50	
USA US\$ 3.00	Slovakia 0.50	

The Guardian International

Printed in London, Manchester, Frankfurt and Roubaix

NEWSPAPER OF THE YEAR

The regeneration game How close are we to making bionic man? G2 with European weather	Over the hill Are you really half dead at 40? G2 page 4	Peak Price The fight for Snowden G2, Society pages 12-13
---	---	--

IRA decommissioning near after Sinn Fein says violence is 'thing of past'

Adams: No more war

Blair hails peace move

John Mulvaney
Ireland Correspondent

GERRY Adams, the Sinn Fein President, yesterday marked a new era in Northern Ireland politics when he effectively conceded that the 30-year war mounted by republican terrorists was at an end.

Tony Blair, Northern Ireland Secretary Mo Mowlam and Ulster Unionists hailed the move, and there were growing indications in Belfast that the IRA was on the brink of beginning to decommission its arsenal of weapons.

Sinn Fein last night refused to comment on speculation that Martin McGuinness, its chief negotiator, was about to be named as a link between the IRA and the International Body on Decommissioning. But an announcement was expected today.

The dramatic move comes just ahead of Bill Clinton's three-day visit to Ireland. Tomorrow, he will visit Belfast and Omagh, where the Real IRA's murder of 28 people in a bomb attack last month has acted as a spur for political progress.

Today, MPs will debate the Government's new anti-terrorism legislation — described by Mr Blair as "draconian" — which mirrors measures being passed in the Irish Republic.

Mr Adams, expected to shake hands in public with Mr Clinton, is also likely this week to have direct talks for the first time with David



Gerry Adams: 'We have to work to make the Omagh bombing the last violent incident in our country. We are committed to making conflict a thing of the past'

'Sinn Fein is committed to exclusively peaceful and democratic means to achieve a way forward. Sinn Fein believe the violence we have seen must be for all of us now a thing of the past, over, done with and gone'

Trimble, Northern Ireland's First Minister and Ulster Unionist leader.

That would pave the way for Sinn Fein to take up its two places in the proposed power-sharing executive after the assembly reconvenes on September 14.

Mr Adams's statement stopped short of using the term: "The war is over." But

its thrust is clear, and makes an IRA return to violence inconceivable. The IRA restored its ceasefire 14 months ago.

Only Continuity IRA, a tiny republican splinter group close to extinction, is still to declare a cessation of violence. Alone among the Ulster terror organisations, it has never killed anyone.

Mr Adams said: "The vio-

lence we have seen must be for all of us now a thing of the past, over, done with and gone."

Everyone should work politically to make sure the "appalling" Omagh bombing was "the last violent incident in our country", he added.

Sinn Fein was committed to exclusively peaceful and democratic means. It was commit-

ted to making conflict a thing of the past.

"There is a shared responsibility to removing the causes and to achieving an end to all conflict," said the Sinn Fein leader.

Mr Adams, without naming him, urged Mr Trimble to meet him. They had to make the Good Friday Agreement work, and the alternative

would be to risk extremist outrages.

He said: "Inclusive and honest dialogue is the only way forward in this country. We need to map a path out of the dark tunnel that people feel themselves to be in. There is much despair around and the vacuum that has been created must be filled."

Downing Street called the statement "significant and welcome". Mr Blair said that the statement should help turn to page 2, column 4

Inside
An end to all this, page 2
Jack Straw and Conor Gearty, page 8
Leader comment, page 9

Bill and Boris locked in doomed embrace

Clinton's platitudes drowned out by the rustle of prices inflating in Russia, James Meek reports

SHAKEN by the global economic tremors and crippled by accusations of sexual misconduct, mendacity and incompetence, the leaders of the United States and Russia went through the rituals of a superpower summit yesterday.

But with no money on the table, and no grand strategic bargain to strike, President Bill Clinton's chat with President Boris Yeltsin was drowned out by the noise of markets in chaos.

For the first time in their relationship, there was no hiding the immense personal gulf between Mr Clinton and Mr Yeltsin, and no hiding the alienation between Russia and a United States suddenly conscious of how weak and decayed its old Soviet sparring partner has now become.

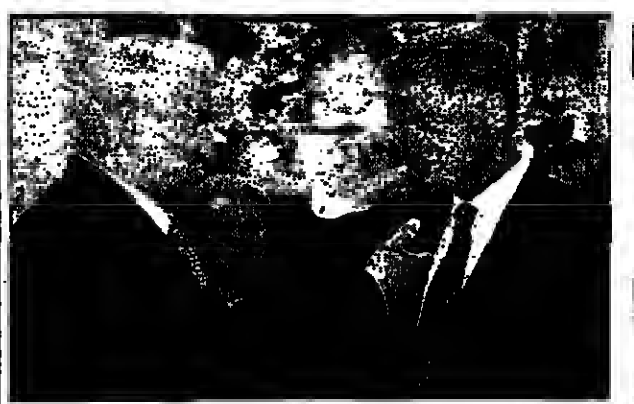
On some estimates, the ratio between size of the two

country's economies has now slumped to 40 to 1.

Mr Clinton left Washington badly hurt by the Monica Lewinsky affair and arrived in Moscow to encounter an ailing Russian president unable to comprehend, let alone accept, his share of the blame for the collapse of the rouble, the breakdown of the Russian financial system and the latest wave of impoverishment to affect his people.

The US president's arrival in the Russian capital yesterday scraped in at the tail end of the local evening news, dominated by domestic political conflict, economic catastrophe and the arrest of a deputy finance minister, Vladimir Petrov, on bribery charges.

One of the key players in Mr Yeltsin's latest struggle with parliament, the communist leader, Gennady Zyuganov, said he looked forward to giving Mr Clinton a piece of

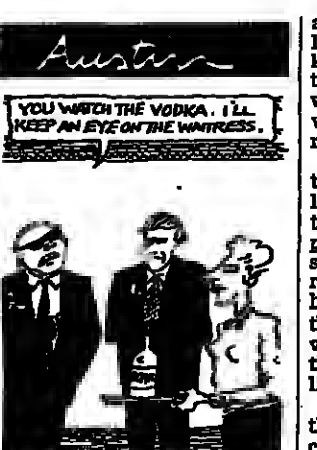


No hiding the gulf... Yeltsin and Clinton try to come to terms with their problems, and each other, at the Kremlin yesterday

his mind when they meet today.

"His timing is excellent. Let him see what he and Yeltsin have done," said Mr Zyuganov, who is leading resistance to parliament confirming Viktor Chernomyrdin as prime minister. "The G7 has been supporting a hard-drinking, demoralised man who profanes the country, common sense, everyone."

Mr Yeltsin and Mr Clinton made separate visits to showcase Moscow schools yesterday as millions of young Russians marked the first day of term. In his words to children, the Russian president stuck to safe, if fantastic topics, including literature. He claimed that as a youngster he had wanted to be a poet. It was left to Mr Clinton to address economics.



"The challenges of this new global economy and society are great. But so are the rewards," Mr Clinton told students at school number 19. In the bush of his dramatic pauses, you could almost hear the rustle of prices inflating outside the windows.

"Your country is going through some difficult changes right now and I know things are not always easy for

a lot of people," the American leader went on. "But I also know that in times of crisis, the Russian people have always risen to the occasion with courage and determination."

The two presidents met in the Kremlin, the Russian leader smiling like an old teacher meeting a favourite pupil, the US leader looking serious and slightly embarrassed, as if remembering old humiliations. It was reported that the two men hugged but when Mr Yeltsin lunges with those big arms, visitors have little choice.

Mr Clinton was proffered the traditional Slavic welcome offering of bread and salt. Kneading the loaf quizzically, the US president said: "Amazing, kind of like you."

It was not clear whether he was calling Mr Yeltsin a hard-baked character who always springs back into his original shape or a stale, heavy meal with a hard, knobby crust.

Back from brink, page 8; Russia crisis, page 7; Leader comment and letters, Mark Steel, page 9

Trans-Borneo Cycle Challenge

Imagine a country with dense tropical rainforests, misty blue mountains, exotic flowers and fascinating wildlife - then imagine the opportunity to spend a week cycling through the heart of this paradise.

Sense invites you to take part in its Trans-Borneo Cycle Challenge. You could be cycling 224 miles across magnificent and demanding Borneo. From the capital, Kota Kinabalu by the South China Sea, across the Crocker mountain range and through tropical rain forests, you will experience an island where the challenge and excitement have attracted adventurers for hundreds of years.

You'll only need a week off work. Call us now as places will be limited.

Departures on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th of March '99
Cost: £225
For more information call: 0870 129 0101

Inside	Britain	World News	Analysis	Sport	Obituaries 10
	Women and teenage drug abusers are to be targeted in a £217m expansion of Government treatment and prevention programmes.	136 people are to be targeted in a £217m expansion of Government treatment and prevention programmes.	Prime Minister's speech to the House of Commons on the state of the nation.	Johnnie Walker has been named as the most popular brand of whisky in the world.	Comment 8; Crossword 16
	4	6	11	16	Quick Crossword 15
					Radio, TV & Weather 16

770261 307330

Sense

An end to all this ... Ulster's slow dance of death becomes a quickstep to peace



BRIGHTON: Provisional IRA bombs Conservative Party Conference, 12 October, 1984. Five killed, 32 injured.
The bombing was the inevitable result of British occupation of Northern Ireland and such incidents would continue until a British withdrawal.
— Gerry Adams



ENNISKILLEN: Provisional IRA bombs Remembrance Day service, 11 November, 1987. Eleven killed, 63 injured.
'I extend sympathy and condolences to the family and friends of those killed and injured. I do not try to justify the bombing. I regret very much that it happened.'
— Gerry Adams



OMAGH: Real IRA bombs town's carnival day, 15 August, 1998. Twenty-eight killed, 220 injured.
'I am totally horrified by this action. I condemn it without any equivocation whatsoever.'
— Gerry Adams

John Mullin examines the carefully organised moves to build confidence in Ulster's new assembly and First Minister

DAVID Irvine, leading light in the Progressive Unionist Party, which is linked to the Ulster Volunteer Force, had one word on his lips this time last week. It summed up his prediction for the path of politics in Northern Ireland over the next month or so. The word was 'choreography'.

His prophecy was soon being realised with the start of the 10-for-10 concessions. Telephone lines linking London, Dublin and Washington have been humming throughout this week, and yesterday's ground-breaking statement from Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin leader, is the latest step.

The moves have one purpose: to ensure the survival of the Good Friday Agreement. That means providing David

Trimble, Northern Ireland's First Minister and Ulster Unionist leader, with the first test he requires to start off critics and sit down in the power-sharing executive with Sinn Féin when the assembly reconvenes a week on Monday.

There was a flurry of words, post-Omagh, where 28 people were killed in a Real IRA bomb attack last month. Mr Adams used the opportunity further to marginalise the dissidents, condemning a republican atrocity for the first time. Tony Blair, for his part, paid tribute to Mr Adams's peace credentials.

There was a highly significant passage in Mr Blair's article for the Observer eight days after the bombing. He put on record that decommissioning of terrorist weapons, though important, was merely a symbol of change.

But the music stopped for a time when the Government signalled its new anti-terrorist legislation. Sinn Féin had to make a fuss — although the measures are unlikely to be used in Northern Ireland.

Seamus Mallon, deputy first minister, and deputy leader of the SDLP, was first back on the dance floor last Friday. It was a cunning choice. He is respected and liked on both sides, even among Unionist opponents of the agreement.

He signalled that both Mr Trimble and Mr Adams should shift on the decommissioning, the issue which most threatens the slim pro-agreement majority among Unionists on the assembly. Mr Trimble, like Mr Blair, knows decommissioning is little more than a symbol of change. But he needs something all the same.

Mr Mallon's move sparked a shift from the Trimble's faction. It signalled that, in the short-term at least, they would concede that the IRA could hold on to its guns as long as it began handing in Semtex. The distinction is that the explosives can only be used offensively.

'A path out of the dark tunnel'

Gerry Adams's statement: MY POSITION on what happened in Omagh on 15 August is quite categorical. I have condemned it without equivocation. This appalling act was carried out by those opposed to the peace process. It is designed to wreck the process and everyone should work to ensure the peace process continues as it is the clear wish of the people of the island.

Sinn Féin has called for a complete halt to such actions and has urged all armed groups to stop immediately. Those responsible are aligning themselves with the forces opposed to a democratic settlement in the conflict here.

Sinn Féin is committed to exclusively peaceful and democratic means to achieve a way forward. We have to work politically to make the Omagh bombing the last violent incident in our country, the last incident of this kind. We are committed to making conflict a thing of the past.

There is a shared responsibility to removing the causes and in achieving an end to all conflict. Sinn Féin believe the violence we have seen must be for all of us now a thing of the past, over, done with and gone. In particular, the two governments have the principal responsibility, as do the party leaders.

I am committed to play my part, as is Sinn Féin. Our role in the peace process provides a substantial body of irrefutable evidence to support this.

The Good Friday Agreement has the powerful potential to take us forward and we must urgently press on with its implementation. Inclusive and honest dialogue is the only way forward in this country. We need to map a path out of the dark tunnel that people feel themselves to be in. There is

much despair around and the vacuum that has been created must be filled.

A spokesman for Mr Blair: It confirms the Prime Minister in his view that Sinn Féin deserve to be taken seriously in their commitment to exclusively peaceful means.

It should help to build confidence and break down barriers of mistrust. Omagh seems to have had the opposite effect to that intended by the bombers. It has strengthened the Belfast agreement; it has brought communities closer together; it has isolated the splinter groups even further.

The advance of the political process allied to the security measures introduced in Parliament tomorrow will ensure that the peace process remains on track and that lasting peace and prosperity can be delivered for the people of Northern Ireland.

Easing the way to terrorist convictions

Richard Norton-Taylor

SWEEPING measures making it easier for the courts to convict people suspected of being a member of proscribed organisations to Northern Ireland — and to convict individuals in Britain for participating in acts abroad — are included in the draft Criminal Justice (Terrorism and Conspiracy) Bill, published last night.

Among the main provisions in the hastily drawn up bill are: Proscribed organisations: Specified organisations: Ministers can proscribe any organisation they believe "is concerned in terrorism connected with the affairs of Northern Ireland, or in promoting or encouraging it" and "has not established or is not maintaining a complete and unequivocal ceasefire".

This clause is aimed primarily at members of the Real IRA, who admitted responsibility for the Omagh bombing, but is drawn widely to include the IRA as well.

Forfeiture: The court may seize money or property of someone convicted if "he had it in his possession or under his control at the time of the offence" and "it has been used in furtherance of or in connection with the activities of the specified organisation", or the court believes it may be used for such purposes in the future. This covers money-laundering as well as physical property.

Arrest and detention: Conviction carries a maximum 10-year jail sentence or an unlimited fine. People can be detained under the existing Prevention of Terrorism Act for up to seven days before charge.

Conspiracy to commit offences outside the UK: Three clauses under this section catch anybody who conspires in any act or "other event" which would also be an offence under the law of the foreign country abroad, whether it be a dictatorship or parliamentary democracy.

It will be up to a judge alone to decide on foreign law. However, any offence would have to be both unlawful if committed in the foreign country concerned and unlawful if carried out in Britain.

A prosecution will have to have the consent of the Attorney-General but his advice could be overruled by a minister.

Opponents of the move said last night that conspiracy is a notoriously difficult charge to prove, and even more difficult when it has political overtones.

The bill excludes any action by Crown servants — a reference to intelligence agencies, notably MI6 and GCHQ.

Sinn Féin concedes the end of 30-years of violence

continued from page 1
hull confidence and break down mistrust. The Omagh bomb had pulled communities together, the opposite of what the bombers intended.

Mr Trimble, in a cautious welcome, said: "Carefully crafted words alone are not enough."

"The people of Northern Ireland will now judge Sinn Féin on their actions over the coming days. An end to the war means the weapons of terrorism must be destroyed and all forms of paramilitary violence must cease for good."

The IRA is expected to issue two more statements this week. One will echo Mr Adams's approach. The second is expected to pass on details of the graves of the so-called disappeared, up to 20 people abducted, murdered and buried by the IRA during the Troubles.

The welter of political manoeuvring is designed to cope

Personal loan rates from 10.1% APR. Call Direct Line.

- Why pay more for a personal loan when as the table shows, you can get a low rate from us?
- You'll have fixed, low monthly payments throughout the term of the loan.
- No arrangement fee or complicated paper work.
- No security or deposit required.
- Call now for an instant decision on loans from £1,000 to £25,000.

LENDER	AMOUNT OF LOAN	APR	36 MONTHLY REPAYMENTS	TOTAL PAYABLE
DIRECT LINE	£4,000	13.4%	£136.66	£4,920.00
	£10,000	11.3%	£317.50	£11,850.00
	£16,000	10.1%	£517.60	£18,256.00
BARCLAYS	£4,000	17.9%	£150.87	£5,735.28
	£10,000	15.9%	£338.00	£14,380.00
	£16,000	Not available		
LLOYDS	£4,000	16.9%	£146.66	£5,866.00
	£10,000	13.8%	£327.95	£13,677.00
	£16,000	12.8%	£504.75	£21,885.00
ABNEY NATIONAL	£4,000	18.3%	£157.57	£5,754.36
	£10,000	13.4%	£325.70	£13,842.00
	£16,000	Not available		

APR's correct as 24th August 1998. Source: Moneyfacts.

0181 680 9966
LONDON

0161 831 9966
MANCHESTER

0141 248 9966
GLASGOW

CALL ANYTIME 8am to 8pm Monday to Friday and 9am to 5pm Saturday.
www.directline.co.uk
Direct Line Financial Services Limited, 250 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5SH.

Not available for loans of £1,000 or less. A higher income (or income in excess of £10,000) is required. Subject to credit checks. Available in England, Scotland and Wales. Written confirmation of terms, conditions and interest rates. Direct Line and the logo are the trademarks of Direct Line Financial Services Limited.

'I believe Glenn Hoddle has the right to write if he wants to. But he must be very careful what he says because he has to stand or fall on what he writes. The same is true of Tony Adams'

Bobby Robson, former England manager



On the same World Cup side, now vying for book sales, Glenn Hoddle (left), the England manager, and Arsenal's Tony Adams

Hoddle scores, Adams equalises

World Cup history is being written – and rewritten by the main players

Vivek Chaudhary Sports Correspondent

THEY are not exactly known for their fine way with words off the pitch, much less while on it. But two months after the World Cup – with the post-mortem still going on into England's performance – three of the leading actors in the drama that was France 98 are lining up to slug it out on the nation's bookshelves in the literary equivalent of a post-match dressing room brawl.

The first punch was thrown

three weeks ago by the England manager, Glenn Hoddle, when his book on the World Cup was serialised in a tabloid newspaper. The Sun was reported to have paid £250,000 for the privilege, a sum Hoddle says went to his publisher, Andre Deutsch. For himself, the England manager is reported to have netted a £200,000 publisher's advance for Glenn Hoddle The 1998 World Cup Story.

He has been accused of revealing details of how Paul Gascoigne reacted after being told before the tournament that he had

been dropped from the England squad. Now it is the turn of the Arsenal captain, Tony Adams, to write into the brawl. In his book, *Addition*, currently in tabloid serialisation, Adams accuses Hoddle of making a number of World Cup mistakes. The gravest, he claims, is not making him captain. He also talks about his alcohol addiction and questions Hoddle's handling of players. Like his England boss, Adams has realised that recycling dirty laundry in book form is a lucrative business.

Hoddle's book is selling around 1,000 copies a day and is number three on Britain's non-fiction best sellers list. Adams is said in publishing and sports circles to have received around £200,000 for

the serialisation rights to *Addition*. The next contestant in the dressing-room scrap is Teddy Sheringham, the Manchester United striker whose autobiography comes out later this year. In return for an estimated advance of around £100,000 Sheringham will focus on the World Cup and his controversial trip to Portugal in the run-up to the tournament, when instead of getting some sleep he went chugging. These literary replays are causing heated debate among those who run the game. Brendan Batson, deputy chief executive of the Professional Footballers' Association, said: "At the moment everybody seems to be bringing out a book about the World Cup, particularly following Glenn's [Hoddle]

book. Everybody is expressing their views so why not Tony Adams? After Glenn's book it is now open season. There is an opportunity for the book to be a good seller, which is why it is being put into the literary field. He added: "I understand that Tony is just expressing his own opinions and that he has not revealed anything of a confidential nature between the manager and the players." David Davies, director of public affairs at the Football Association, said that Adams' views have been taken out of context and that there is no problem between the Arsenal captain and Hoddle. Mr Davies added: "Glenn and Tony have talked together. There is no problem between them. Both are dedicated to England's next objec-

tive – victory in Euro 2000." As England's football heroes jostle for position on the best sellers league table, one former England manager warned yesterday that they must demonstrate as much courage in the literary field as they do on the football field. The former England manager, Bobby Robson, said: "I have heard and read that Glenn Hoddle should not be writing a book but I believe he has the right to write if he wants to. "But he must be very careful what he says because he has to stand or fall on what he writes. The same is true of Adams."

Paul Weaver, page 16

All day in the pub and tears before bedtime

Glenn Hoddle: *The 1998 World Cup Story*, Andre Deutsch, £17.99

IN the most controversial of the three books, Glenn Hoddle (right) reveals in detail how Paul Gascoigne reacted violently when told that he had been dropped from the World Cup squad. Hoddle claims that "Gazza smashed his fist into the lamp next to me... shards of glass exploded all around the room." He adds: "Gazza stormed into the Royal Suite more drunk than I thought he would be, slurring and unsteady on his feet. It was obvious that he already knew what was coming." The book reveals fewer details about events that led Hoddle to leave his wife. He claims that the biggest mistake he made during the World Cup was not talking the squad's faith healer, Eileen Drewery, in the tournament. Hoddle also accuses former England manager



Terry Venables of secretly converting his job, and writes about events in the England dressing room following the team's defeat against Argentina. The book led to criticism from some Premier League managers and England players, who accused Hoddle of undermining players' confidence in him. Bryan Robson, Gascoigne's manager at Middlesbrough, called him "pathetic."

Tony Adams: *Addition*, HarperCollins, £16.99

IN ONE of the most frank and hard-hitting of football autobiographies since Jimmy Greaves's *This One's On Me*, Adams (right) talks about the World Cup, Hoddle's handling of the team, and his own alcohol addiction. Adams goes into graphic detail about his drink binges prior to matches and how he used to wet his bed while drunk. He says he would drink up to 20 pints a night and spend every Sunday in the pub if his team was not playing. He also claims that Hoddle should have made him captain instead of Shearer and that the England manager humiliated David Beckham in training. Adams criticises Hoddle for encouraging Gascoigne to drink the night before he was axed from the World Cup squad, and claims that players were treated like children in training. He writes: "I felt we were



too regimented, treated like kids and expected to do too much in training. It was too intense, a lot of the boys were going berserk." Adams details his booze binges, one of which, he says, saw him drink for five days without food. "Finally, after Euro 96, I arrived at that most painful place of them all. That place alcoholics come to know as the hideous four horsemen – terror, bewilderment, frustration, despair."

Teddy Sheringham: not yet published

FEW details are available of Sheringham's book, which book trade insiders predict is likely to sell less than the previous two because he lacks the national profile of Hoddle or the dramatic life story of Adams. Sheringham will focus on the World Cup and his own poor performances, which eventually saw him dropped from playing provider for Alan Shearer, and replaced by Michael Owen. The book will also go into detail about the striker's controversial trip to Portugal before the Cup. The England team was told to return home to rest for three days but Sheringham jettied off to a resort in Portugal, where he went to a nightclub. Pictures of him appeared in a tabloid newspaper partying, drinking lager and smoking cigarettes until early in the morning. Hoddle was so enraged that he ordered Sher-



ingham to make a public apology in order to keep his place in the squad. Afterwards, the 33-year-old striker said: "I know that being out at that time sounds disgraceful and Glenn Hoddle had a right to be unhappy about my lack of professionalism." The book will also focus on his time at Tottenham, and the boardroom drama that led to his transfer to Manchester United to replace Eric Cantona.

Wall Street volatile but back from the brink

Alex Brummer, Michael Wright and Mark Trapp in New York

WALL Street retreated from the financial abyss last night and nerves began to calm in markets around the globe, although substantial losses were still recorded. Reassuring words from President Clinton in Moscow, together with the developing view that Monday's 512 point fall in the Dow Jones was overdone, contributed to the calmer mood.

In post-bank holiday trading in London, the share market got off to an unsteady start, dropping some 170 points in early trading. Dealers were shocked by both the scale of Wall Street's retreat – it has fallen 18 per cent from its peak this summer – and the disclosure that one of Britain's highest banks, Barclays, had been a big loser in the Russian financial collapse. Barclays revealed that the "recent significant deterioration in the Russian economic environment" could cost it up to £340 million. Some of this may eventually be borne by the taxpayer in the shape of relief against losses.

Despite the early fall in the City, it later recovered ground as Wall Street came into the fray in early afternoon.

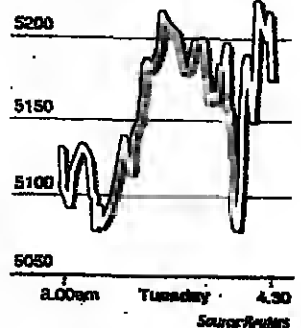
At the close of business last night, UK investors were nursing new losses as the FTSE fell 80.30 points to 5169.1, or £14 million in value. At one stage earlier in the day some £20 billion had been knocked off share prices.

As the turbulent day unfolded on the global markets, Tony Blair discussed the Russian crisis with his Chancellor, Gordon Brown, and intensified his contacts with the other leaders of the G7 advanced industrialised states. But he signalled no change in his advice to Moscow to stick with the existing reform programme.

With the Conservatives accusing Downing Street of failing to offer vital leadership to the floundering Russians, and Liberal Democrat MPs demanding a Commons statement from Mr Brown when the Commons meets today, the Chancellor gave TV interviews saying he would not modify domestic economic policy.

But John Redwood, the Tory trade spokesman, accused him and Mr Blair of "worrying complacency" and of failing to set out either the economic or political reforms Russia needs to stabilise its position. There is increasing concern in the City that Labour has failed to take aboard the scale of the domestic economic

FTSE 100
Share price index



problem the UK is now facing. The combination of higher real interest rates than the other leading industrial economies, an overvalued pound, deteriorating conditions overseas and draining confidence at home is widely seen as increasing the chances of recession next year.

The Bank of England's monetary policy committee may well feel pressure to ease interest rates when it meets next week – if the current market turbulence intensifies. In Germany, the Dax index trimmed its losses after reassuring words from Chancellor Kohl who told the electorate that the robust recovery in Germany is on track and there was no danger to the 2.5 per cent growth rate predicted for this year.

However, fears about the durability of European Monetary Union – should there be a global market setback – unsettled other European exchanges with Milan dropping a further 2 per cent. In the Far East, Hong Kong continues to be unsettled and the Hang Seng lost another 2.92 per cent in Tuesday trading, bringing its net loss this year to 34.12 per cent – making it the heaviest loser among the world's top equity markets. This despite a futile attempt by the authorities to shore it up with a \$12 billion rescue operation in which Hong Kong has expended more than 10 per cent of its official reserves.

When trading opened on Wall Street yesterday traders were relatively calm about the prospects for the Dow Jones. "This was nothing like October 1987, there was no panic and we'll be OK today, although there will probably be a lot of volatility," said one veteran trader.

Within minutes of the opening bell, the Dow shot up 40 points. Within half an hour, the index was up over 140 points. But just after 10am, the Dow began losing ground, indicating that volatility was indeed the order of the day.

Economic clouds darken, page 12

The Open University

Open up your potential

Are you ready for a new challenge? Would you like to get more out of personal interests? Or improve your career prospects? The Open University (OU) offers a new world of challenges and achievements. And you can fit your study around commitments to work and family. There are over 150 courses in arts, science, social science, computing, technology, modern languages, mathematics, business management, English law, education and health and social welfare.

We offer everything from 6-month and 9-month courses to diplomas, BA/BSc degrees and postgraduate qualifications. For most undergraduate courses, no qualifications are required, providing you are over 18.

OU supported open learning
You learn through a unique and successful method of study known as 'OU supported open learning'. Every student is given a personal tutor – a subject specialist – who will guide you through your studies. Nationwide there are 13 Regional Centres where you can get help and advice.

The Open University is in the top ten UK universities for academic excellence. We are also leading the way in new technology, over 30,000 students are linked to us by home computers. And we are recognised by leading companies – more than 24,000 employers sponsor OU students.

Send for your free prospectus NOW.

Send to: The Open University,
PO Box 625 Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA.
☐ Please send me a copy of the Course, Diploma and BA/BSc Degree prospectus.
☐ Please send me a copy of your postgraduate prospectus.
I have contacted the OU before. Yes/No.

Name: _____
Initials: _____ Surname: _____
Address: _____
Postcode: _____
Tel: _____ Date of birth: ____/____/____

OU Hotline (24 hours) 0870 9000 301

The Open University opens minds, opens doors.

online

I don't want the taxman butting in, when I'm cleaning windows

Nolan Carter

HE SEEMED to be the epitome of the humble window cleaner; living in an unassuming hovel in Reading and charging a few pounds an hour for his work. But yesterday Peter Baker's double life was uncovered when it emerged he had not paid tax for 15 years and had amassed almost £500,000. The 60-year-old's fortune was transformed when he came down his ladder and chatted to a broker, whose office windows he had been polishing in the Berkshire town. The broker suggested investing his money in property abroad and in offshore accounts. Baker took this advice to heart and instead of paying tax put his hard-earned cash into a villa in Portugal and deposited money in a bank account there and an offshore account in Jersey. The window cleaner, described as a miser and a hoarder, owed the Inland Revenue an estimated £114,734.10. It was stated yesterday at Reading crown court, where he was jailed for 12 months

after admitting 17 fraud charges at an earlier hearing. Mark Lucraft, prosecuting, said that an audit of Baker's finances revealed he had £240,000 in a Portuguese bank account, with a further £200,000 tied up in foreign property and land. He had avoided paying money to the Inland Revenue on 15 tax years between 1981 and 1995. "Before going into business on his own, he was employed by his brothers," Mr Lucraft said. "He began to feel he was not being properly paid. As the years went on he began to keep more and more money. It was clear there were serious irregularities in his tax affairs."

Christopher Johnston, defending, said the turning point came when he met the broker while cleaning windows. "He was of the opinion that he had made this money through hard grafting and he wanted to put it to some good use."

After sentencing Baker, Judge Stanley Spence told him: "You benefit from spending by the public authorities, but you don't pay your share. Other people pay it for you."

Husband, mother and wife

Review

Eddie Gibb

More Stately Mansions
Royal Lyceum, Edinburgh

MORE Stately Mansions was first performed in 1982, nine years after Eugene O'Neill died. Before his death, he had destroyed all his unfinished plays with the express wish that none should be performed. However, a draft of this harrowing play, which he began in 1936, had been inadvertently lodged in a university archive and his widow consented to the script being edited and staged in Stockholm. Though all the words are O'Neill's, it seems unlikely that he had completed *More Stately Mansions*, it would have been born much relation to the work that the New York Theatre Workshop and Dutch director Ivo van Hove have brought to Edinburgh. It is an ultimately unsatisfying play, with a baggy final act which dissipates the highly charged emotion of the earlier two.

Van Hove's expressionist staging, which distances the audience with a cold, clinical set and frequently cold, clinical acting, doesn't help much. Before each act, the players bow to each other, martial arts-style, and this detached calm is echoed throughout the performance. But occasionally the actors seem to throw an internal switch, and stylised detachment turns instantly into writhing melodrama. This is clearly a deliberate device on Van Hove's part, though done for reasons which are hard to fathom. Perhaps he hopes to expose the irrational jealousies which seethe beneath the formalities of 19th century New England life. But at times the actors seem to find O'Neill's long speeches simply beyond their grasp, prompting them to garble whole passages. That said, one can understand why Van Hove is fascinated by *More Stately Mansions*, which is regarded as one of the mother-fixated O'Neill's most autobiographical works. The play centres on an Oedipal love triangle involving a successful but tortured businessman, his wife and his mother, Simon Harford is a man who tries to turn his mother into a loving wife and his wife into his mistress. When the young marrieds move in with mother-in-law, played in Greek tragedy white-face by Joan Macintosh, a complicated and shifting relationship between the threesome results, in which Simon becomes the plaything of female ambition. There are undeniably powerful moments, such as the scene where Sara Harford (Jenny Racco) first exercises her power as partner in her husband's business by humiliating a ruined banker. Though the play's theme of capitalism as a corrupting power is subordinated to the mother-son relationship, it is arguably the aspect which is handled best in this production. And as Simon, Tim Hopper's portrayal of a disintegrating character whose polluted idealism leads him to seek refuge in childhood memories is consistently solid. There is much to commend in this production, but it needed to be truly astonishing to make up for the laws in a play which O'Neill never had the chance to resolve.

Rural economic crisis



Snowdonia, in Wales, with its high proportion of hill farms, is one of the worst hit areas in the country, with small farmers struggling to provide for their families on incomes which are often below £10,000 a year

Falling income threat to hill farms

Stuart Miller

SOME of the country's most famous landscapes are in danger of being turned into wasteland as hill farms are forced out of business by the rural economic crisis, the National Farmers Union warned yesterday.

Plummeting incomes are deterring young people from carrying on the work of generations of families, the union claimed.

The strong pound and the continuing ban on beef exports has seen a slump of more than 60 per cent in average incomes in upland areas over the last two years, according to an NFU survey.

Almost half of the farmers questioned said their children would not be carrying on.

Peter Allen, chairman of the union's Less Favoured Areas Committee, said: "The crisis facing hill farming is threatening to turn some of our country's most beautiful landscapes into unmanaged wastelands."

One of the worst hit areas is Wales, where almost 70 per cent of cattle and sheep farmers are struggling to provide for their families on incomes of less than £10,000, according to the survey. In England, the figure was about 40 per cent.

Union fights for working class MPs

Lucy Ward reports on AEEU anger at Labour's 'preference for middle class professionals'

WORKING people are being cast aside in Labour Party selection procedures in favour of middle class professionals, according to one of the largest unions in the country, which will highlight its concerns at this month's party conference.

The Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union, the party's fourth biggest affiliate, wants to see more Labour candidates for the next general election plucked not from senior common rooms and legal chambers but from the shop floor or truck drivers' cabs.

The union, which still harbours grudges over a series of

alleged snubs at the last general election in which its favoured candidates lost out to party favourites in several seats, is to switch £1 million from its political fund — currently available to the Labour Party — to spend on seeking out and grooming working class candidates for future elections.

The move follows months of frustration within the union's leadership over what it believes is the growing domination of middle class professionals in the party.

The AEEU decided a year ago to withhold £250,000 from its political fund in protest at the changing profile of the party. Its general secretary, Ken Jackson, was particularly

angry at Labour's alleged habit of "parachuting in" middle class loyalists over the heads of local trade unionists.

Yesterday, Mr Jackson said the AEEU had fought to bring Labour back in touch with ordinary people.

"Our fear is that a small minority, by preventing working people from representing new Labour, may leave them behind once again," he said.

He listed electricians, truck drivers, engineers and nurses as the kind of working people needed to make Parliament more representative of the electorate.

At the 1997 election, only 13 per cent of Labour MPs were drawn from manual backgrounds, while 45 per cent came from the professions, notably law and education, 9 per cent came from business and a third came from a range of other non-manual jobs, including journalism.

The £1 million being moved from the political fund to the union's general fund will be spent on selecting and training would-be election candidates from within the AEEU's ranks.

The union has pledged to raise its concerns over a creeping middle class takeover of the party at Labour's Blackpool conference this month. Delegates are already due to debate a party rule change over candidate selection which would create a system of pre-endorsed panels — banks of candidates already interviewed and endorsed to stand for selection.

The change would allow the party's national executive committee to run such a panel, and unions would be free to do the same, provided their selection criteria were approved by the NEC as sufficiently rigorous.

The change would re-establish a system the party once used but which has fallen into disuse, under which organisations affiliated to the party could select lists of potential candidates, subject to NEC approval.

Labour yesterday played down the AEEU's decision, pointing out that the 725,000-strong union was still affiliated to the party and paying affiliation fees.

A spokesman said: "Promoting other candidates, as they want, is a positive thing, which is why the changes are coming before conference."

He denied middle class professionals had been parachuted in to safe seats at the general election. "Once the election had begun there was a number of seats where decisions had to be made about candidates sooner rather than later, and that is what we did."

The AEEU took high court action against Labour in 1996 over the imposition in Swin-

don North of Michael Wills, a television producer, as a candidate instead of Jim D'Avila, an AEEU convenor. The union's candidates were also allegedly "bounced" in Dudley North and Kilmarnock and London.

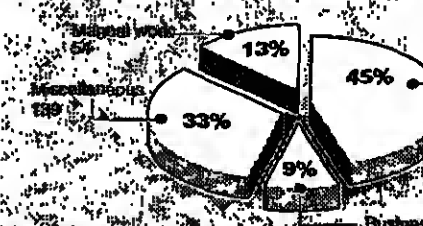
Garry Sutcliffe, Labour MP for Bradford South and chairman of the parliamentary trade union group, yesterday praised the move to recruit union members as candidates as a "step in the right direction" which would increase recruitment to the party.

A trade union source yesterday said the AEEU was motivated at least partly through frustration at its loss of influence over the party.

The unions, according to sources, are generally upbeat about relations with Government. One third of the Cabinet is due to attend the TUC conference later this month, to speak either to full conference or at fringe meetings.

Labour old jobs

Percentage of Labour MPs elected in 1997



- Professionals**
- Lawyer 12
 - Journalist 11
 - Academic 10
 - Writer 9
 - Politician 8
 - Businessman 7
 - Minister 6
 - Other 5
- Business**
- Company director 9
 - Company chairman 8
 - General manager 7
 - General business 6
 - Other 5
- Other**
- Other 13
- Unemployed**
- Unemployed 9

Sources: David Butler and George Kinnear - The British General Election of 1997

Here's £25 towards setting yourself free from expensive home insurance.



You don't have to keep your home insurance with your mortgage provider. With Direct Line, you could save yourself up to 30% on your current premium. And if your mortgage provider imposes a fee for switching to us, we'll even refund it, up to £25.

CALL 0113 292 7194 FOR LOW COST HOME INSURANCE

8am-8pm MON-FRI / 9am-5pm SAT
Please quote ref: 319



DIRECT LINE
HOME INSURANCE

The company may monitor telephone conversations with the aim of improving its service.

Real daddy's call unmasks TV documentary hoaxers

CHANNEL 4 last night pulled a documentary called *Daddy's Girl* from the schedules with a day to spare after programme makers discovered that they had been elaborately hoaxed.

Model Victoria Gresham and her so-called father, Marcus, were exposed as hoaxers when Victoria's real father, Geoff, saw a trailer for *Daddy's Girl* and rang Channel 4 yesterday morning.

"This film will not be transmitted," a Channel 4 spokesman said last night.

He added: "The seasoned film-maker Edmund Coulthard from Blast Films is shocked and betrayed by the discovery of such a sustained hoax and angered by the deception."

The pair had been filmed several times over a four-month period at their home in West Yorkshire.

They were chosen as one of three father-daughter pairings featured in the film because they seemed "unusually close", the spokesman said. The film was to have been shown tonight.

Channel 4's deputy director of programmes, Karen Brown, said: "Whilst Channel

4 is disappointed not to be able to transmit the programme as advertised, nevertheless it is important to note that this matter has come to light prior to broadcast and that none of our viewers have been misled."

The discovery comes at a bad time for the credibility of documentaries.

Carlton is investigating its own award-winning documentary *The Connection* after one of its researchers alleged that its exposure of Colombian drug smugglers was faked.

Channel 4 has stoutly defended its documentary *Lost Children*, currently in production, which has been embroiled in controversy since Nottingham city council accused it of setting up street scenes featuring young people in the council's care.

Of the more popular documentaries, makers of BBC's *Driving School* admitted "reconstructing" scenes featuring learner driver Maureen Rees.

Factual programme makers must also be wary of people posing as the kind of participant they want for their show.

One successful hoaxer, Dawn Smith, has been invited on to the same morning chat show several times in different guises.

The Channel 4 spokesman said that subjects for documentary films were contacted in different ways.

"Sometimes makers advertise, sometimes they scout around — I think Victoria is a model and was found through her agency," he said.

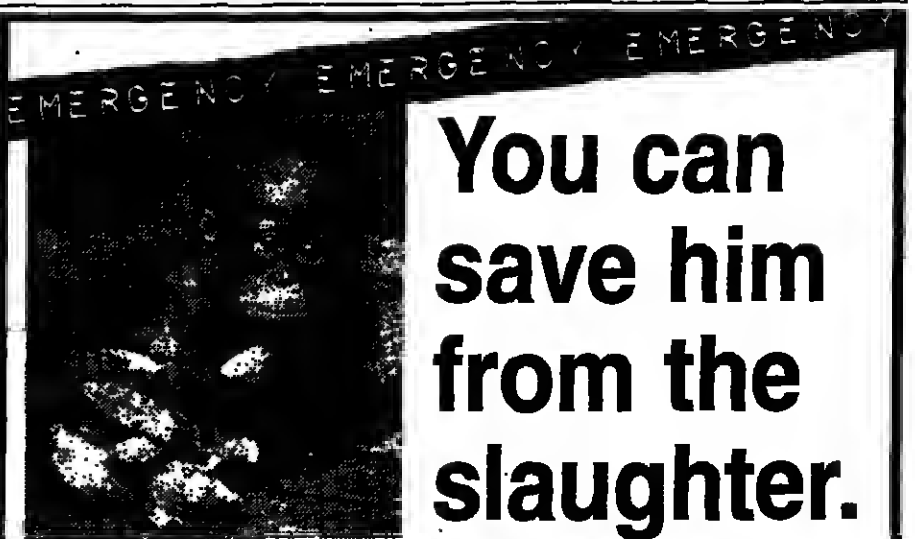
After a day's urgent checking, Channel 4 was still not certain that it had cleared up the facts of the hoax.

However, it had become convinced that the caller's claim to be the real father was correct, he said.

"Further statements will be available from Channel 4 once the facts have been properly investigated," the spokesman added.

Mr Coulthard was examining his film to see if it could be re-edited to omit the Greshams and be transmitted at a later date, the spokesman said.

His companion piece, *Mummy's Boy*, about three mothers and their sons, would still go out as planned, the spokesman said.



You can save him from the slaughter.

Huge forest fires have raged again in Indonesia, killing thousands of animals. These forests are one of the last remaining habitats of the magnificent orangutan, mankind's closest animal relative. As a result, this rare and beautiful animal is now in grave danger of disappearing for ever.

Now the rains have arrived, and the threat of death by fire has gone. But the orangutans are still in great danger. They are being killed for food by desperate people whose crops have failed; babies are being kidnapped as pets; others are butchered to make grotesque tourist trinkets.

Our Wanariset Orangutan Rescue Centre in Borneo has rescued baby and adult orangs, sun bears and many other animals. But many more still badly need our help.

As a registered Charity, we rely on donations from people like you to keep this centre going. Please help us save these animals. You can make a donation using the form or by calling us on 0800 616 919. Thank you.

Help WSPA save animals from suffering.

Please fill in your details below.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Here is my donation of £ _____ (Please make cheques payable to WSPA or complete the credit card details below)

Visa/MasterCard/Switch/Eurocard/CAF CharityCard (Please detach on application)

Card No. _____

Expiry date _____ / _____

Switch issue no. _____ Today's date _____ / _____ / _____

Signature _____

☐ Tick here if you would like a free information pack.

Please send this completed form and your donation to:
WSPA, Dept A633, Freepost SC68888, Melsesham SN12 6GZ.
No stamp is needed. THANK YOU. Reg Charity No. 28528

WSPA
World Society for the Protection of Animals

Not since Carpentier slugged it out with Dempsey for the world title in 1921 has there been such a confrontation of heavyweights. Rigg is light on her feet and packs a knock-out punch. Dreville paces herself superbly and goes the full distance. Michael Billington on a tale of two Phédras

G2 page 11

Gadafy gets a boost as Sudan flouts UN air ban

Ian Black in London and Martin Walker in Brussels

LIBYA won new support for its demand for an end to sanctions when a Sudan Airways aircraft flew to Tripoli yesterday despite the United Nations ban on flights imposed after the Lockerbie bombing.

Sudanese officials arriving to celebrate the anniversary of Muammar Gaddafi's seizure of power in 1969 said they were defying the ban because of last month's United States air attack on a Khartoum pharmaceutical plant.

"We violate the ban in a message and a signal to the American hegemony and tyranny, who fired on us a few weeks ago as they did on Libya a few years ago," an official told Libyan television. Last Friday, a Libyan aircraft delivered medicines and humanitarian aid to Sudan.

Colonel Gaddafi said the medicines would compensate for stocks destroyed in the cruise missile attack on the Khartoum pharmaceutical plant.

The head of the Sudanese delegation said yesterday's flight was in accordance with a resolution of the Organisation of African Unity, which in June authorised flights to Libya for humanitarian, religious or diplomatic missions.

The OAU's weakening of the sanctions was one of the reasons why the US and Britain offered a compromise on the Lockerbie trial.

British diplomats said yesterday they were still waiting for a formal Libyan response, via the UN secretary-general, to last week's announcement that the two bomb suspects could be tried under Scottish law in The Hague.

"We do appreciate that the Libyans will want to study the detailed texts that we have provided and which

show the comprehensive safeguards we have provided for a fair trial," a Foreign Office official said. "We are ready to provide clarifications on the technical side, but not to negotiate."

In Brussels, a clash is looming between the European Parliament, which is trying to lift the sanctions on Libya, and the European Commission, which says Libya's agreement to surrender the two men is "far from complete."

"We must take this opportunity to include Libya in our Mediterranean policy and the related political dialogue," said Jannis Sakellariou, a Greek socialist MEP who is the parliament's rapporteur on the Euro-Mediterranean partnership.

Rapporteurs, who monitor specific aspects of parliamentary business, draft bills and prepare reports as the basis for legislation, are key officials in the EU system.

"It is now up to the EU to include Libya among its Mediterranean partners," Mr Sakellariou added yesterday after returning from talks with the Libyan government.

The UN Security Council has said it will suspend the sanctions once the two suspects arrive at The Hague. But EU Commission officials said told the Guardian yesterday they would still be reluctant to heed parliamentary proposals to normalise relations with Tripoli.

Membership of the EU's Mediterranean partnership system gives privileged access to EU markets and aid in a formalised relationship based on the Barcelona Declaration, which requires participants to observe human rights and democratic norms.

The regime in Libya has not changed, so how can we tell Yasser Arafat that his Palestinian Authority must abide by human rights and good governance if Libya is to be allowed in," said one commission official.

"The Barcelona Declaration is supposed to mean something," he said. "The Mediterranean partnership was established by the 'southern tier' of EU countries, led by France, Spain and Italy, as a reaction against the focus of northern members such as Britain and Germany on eastern Europe and Russia."



Islamic terrorists were linked to the Metro bombing in July 1995, but none in court yesterday was accused of the attack. PHOTOGRAPH: REMY DE LA MAUVIERRE

Protests as France tries 138 Islamic terror suspects

Paul Webster reports from Paris on a case with implications for planned changes in British law

THE trial of 138 men and women for alleged links with Algerian Islamic terrorism opened in a Paris suburb yesterday with a prosecution claim that police raids in 1994 and 1995 had thwarted attacks in France.

None of the accused is charged specifically with taking part in the terrorist campaign in Paris and Lyon during 1995 in which 11 people died and scores were injured.

Defence lawyers claimed that the two-month hearing in a converted gymnasium attached to Fleury-Mérogis high-security prison south of the city was an assembly-line political trial.

They said the catch-all accusation of criminal association with a terrorist movement was unfair to dozens of defendants who had done nothing more than lodge Algerian relatives and friends or help with their travel arrangements.

France's handling of the case, in which 27 of the accused have been in custody for up to four years, will be reported to British human rights organisations by their French counterparts as Tony Blair's government prepares to clamp down on expatriate freedom movements.

The defence says that laws similar to those being discussed in Britain enabled the French anti-terrorist squad to break up a legitimate opposition movement fighting a dictatorship and that there was no evidence of plans to attack French interests.

The situation has been compared to the Fifties

when hundreds of French people supporting the Algerian independence movement were involved in raising funds and spreading propaganda against French colonialism.

The prosecution's case is largely restricted to an accusation that the 138 belonged to "a vast network of logistical support for armed Islamic groups with its headquarters in the Paris region".

They were arrested following surveillance of a Muslim educational association, Amef, whose Koranic school in Paris was said to be an arms depot and a fund-raising unit.

Among those held in a raid in November 1994 was Mohamed Chalabi, now 43, who police say has a record of violence and drug dealing. In 1991 he joined the Islamic Salvation Front after a stay in Algeria. He is alleged to have provided hideouts for Algerian terrorists, but the prosecution has been unable to link him to the discovery of an arms cache.

The defence will argue that the publicity given to the arrest of Mr Chalabi and another raid in 1995 was intended to show that the theocratic-led government supported Algeria's repressive regime.

In the second wave of arrests the police claimed to have found active members of the Armed Islamic Group, which is accused of a long campaign of atrocities in Algeria. A raid on a flat in Paris led to the arrest of a team forging official documents.

Some of the accused are alleged to have had guerrilla training in Afghanistan, while others are said to have fought alongside Muslims in Bosnia.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

Some of the accused are alleged to have had guerrilla training in Afghanistan, while others are said to have fought alongside Muslims in Bosnia.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.

The trial could also throw light on the role played by Mohamed Kerrouche, who was arrested in Britain in April 1996 and deported to France, where it was alleged that he masterminded the logistics for terrorists throughout Europe.



Indians from the Xingu National Park in central Brazil examine fire-ravaged jungle near their homes. Troops have been called in to fight blazes spreading through the Amazon region which were 2.5 miles from the reservation yesterday. The haven — roughly the size of Belgium — is a showpiece of Brazil's efforts to protect its indigenous people. The fires were started by farmers clearing land. PHOTOGRAPH: HUMBERTO PRADERA

Indians flee homes as tribal tension explodes into violence

A high suicide rate may mask murder in Brazil's largest indigenous community, reports Alex Bellos in Dourados

BRASIL'S largest Indian community is facing a crisis, its leader charged with attempted murder, its population devastated by a wave of suicides, and members of the main tribe fleeing the violence to live outside the reservation.

Several hundred Guarani-Kalova are living in makeshift huts by the side of a road, 20 miles from their homes in the 7,000-strong Indian town of Dourados in south-west Brazil. It is the first time a group of Indians has chosen to leave the land.

The Guarani say they had no choice. Priscila de Souza, the wife of one of their spiritual leaders, was allegedly

shot at by the administrative chief, Ramao Machado da Silva, who belongs to the Terena tribe. He is now in custody.

"There is no way we could ever live there again," said Renato de Souza, spokesman for the Guarani. "The other 6,500 [Guarani] will come and live here too, because they are really scared of Ramao's group."

The wave of violence is the latest tragic chapter in the history of the Guarani, who once lived in an area of 22 million acres on the Brazilian-Paraguayan border. Now the 25,000 Guarani live in reservations one-tenth the size.

Most survive in dire poverty, beset by alcoholism and hunger. The most shocking threat to their number has been a high suicide rate. Since 1986, more than 250 — 1 per cent of the population — have taken their lives. Most are aged between 15 and 24 but children as young as eight and men in their 70s have also been found dead.

Decades of tension between the Guarani and the Terena, two tribes who have been forced to share the 9,000-acre reservation at Dourados since it was created in 1917, underlie the explosion of violence.

The Terena, most of whom speak Portuguese, have adapted to the outside world

quicker than the Guarani. Though by far the smaller group, they control the administration in Dourados.

Their Pastor, local co-ordinator for the Indigenous Missionary Council, said the violence was inevitable because the Indians did not have enough land to support themselves.

"They are fighting each other because they are not able to live their lives. Their hunt has gone, the fish have gone and they have no work," he said.

"The fights start because there is a small amount of resources for a large number of people." Research suggests that the

suicide statistics may mask tribal violence. One anthropologist says at least 10 per cent of the registered Guarani suicides were murders: some of the dead were found hanging from trees shorter than they were.

This theory is backed by the Indians, who accuse the Terena of wanting them off the reservation and of allowing non-Indians to settle there.

The tension between the tribes has been made worse by the militaristic structure imposed by the Brazilians at the beginning of the century.

Each Indian community must elect a *capitao*, or captain, who controls internal se-

curity. Mr Da Silva is Dourados's *capitao*, but the Guarani only accept the authority of their own unelected chiefs, the *capangas*.

Jakarta faces wider threat of riots

John Aglionby in Jakarta

THE threat of widespread anarchy loomed in Indonesia yesterday as two young rioters were shot dead by the security forces in the north Sumatran province of Aceh, on the eighth day of unrest in the country.

The youths were killed in the second day of violence centred on the industrial city of Lhokseumawe, as a mob in the business district pelted the security forces with stones.

Dozens of the rioters were injured as buildings and vehicles were attacked, looted and burnt. The rioting spread to neighbouring towns.

The rioting in Aceh began on Monday shortly after a military ceremony marking the withdrawal of 658 combat soldiers from the province, part of a 1,000-strong force deployed there for the past 10 years to fight a separatist uprising.

The local army commander, Colonel Dasiri Musnar, said his forces were hunting 120 prisoners freed from the city's jail on Monday when the mob overpowered the guards.

Last month the commander of Indonesia's armed forces, General Wiranto, said the troops were no longer needed and apologised for any human rights violations they might have committed.

According to the country's human rights commission, the soldiers have killed at least 780 people and raped dozens of women in the province. Local organisations put the death toll between 3,000 and 40,000.

Most of the looted properties in Lhokseumawe were owned by Chinese-Indonesians, a minority traditionally attacked in riots because of its perceived dominance of the economy.

سكس من الاجل

Country drifts as both sides refuse to budge on prime minister □ Communists warn of civil war □ Parliament snubs talks offer by Chernomyrdin

Yeltsin and Duma square off for clash

Tom Whitehouse on a dangerous game of political brinkmanship

RUSSIA entered its second week without a government yesterday as the largest faction in the parliament dug in its heels against ratifying the appointment of Viktor Chernomyrdin as prime minister.

With battle lines being drawn, Gennady Zyuganov, the leader of the left-patriotic alliance, warned President Boris Yeltsin that his refusal to offer alternative candidates for the post of prime minister threatened social stability.

"President Yeltsin is pushing the nation to a civil war," said Mr Zyuganov, who accused Western governments of giving "unequivocal support to the man [Yeltsin] who has drunk himself to degradation, who is insulting the nation

meeting with parliamentary leaders today. Any illusions he and the West may have that opposition to Mr Chernomyrdin is confined to the left should be dashed at the meeting, which will also be attended by the leader of the Duma's liberal Yabloko party, Grigory Yavlinsky.

Mr Yavlinsky called yesterday for alternative prime ministerial candidates and accused Mr Chernomyrdin of creating "a semi-criminal economic system" during his first five years as prime minister.

"It was during his years that Russia became the world leader in corruption," he said. "You ask any kid what's the problem with the government and the answer will be: 'They are thieves'."

The battle for Western support is crucial in the current stand-off. Strikes are bound to increase as winter begins unless Mr Yeltsin can secure American support for a huge new financial bail-out to help pay workers' back-wages. By holding out the prospect of a reversion to Soviet isolationism, Mr Yeltsin and Mr Chernomyrdin are trying to scare the West into handing over the cash.

"Delays and inaction may throw us back several years. We must not allow this under any circumstances," Mr Yeltsin told a meeting of the acting government. "In the current, most grave situation, the country cannot stay without a government."

Despite his lack of parliamentary approval, Mr Chernomyrdin began to form a government. "I have to present acting ministers to the president and I am already doing so," he said.

No details of his would-be cabinet have emerged, but no changes are expected at the ministries of defence, interior and foreign affairs. The chiefs of the domestic security services are also unlikely to change.

To ensure a quick appointment of a new government, Mr Chernomyrdin said he was prepared for "any talks" with political parties and movements, as well as parliamentary factions. But the Duma's Speaker, Gennady Seleznyov, implied that this would be pointless.

"He doesn't have a chance," said Mr Seleznyov. "We must meet the president and get an idea of what he wants — to stick to the same old course or revise his policy."



Bill Clinton passes an honour guard as he lays a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Moscow yesterday

Mr Seleznyov said the Duma's council had set the second debate on Mr Chernomyrdin's candidacy for next Monday, though Mr Zyuganov said his faction would prefer the vote to take place on Friday.

If Mr Chernomyrdin is rejected three times by the Duma, the president can dissolve it and call fresh elections.

Asked if he would do so, Mr Yeltsin said yesterday: "If it behaves itself, no."

Under the threat of losing the considerable perks that come with their jobs — flats, free travel and high salaries — the Communist Party and its allies in the Duma have in the past caved in to the president's will.

But if Mr Zyuganov gives

ground again he runs the risk of being outflanked by more radical rivals in his party.

Leaders in the parliament's upper chamber, the Federation Council, which includes Russia's regional governors, threw their hats into the political ring.

Four members have emerged as prime ministerial candidates: the chairman, Ye-

gor Stroyev; the mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov; the governor of Samara, Konstantin Titov; and the governor of Krasnoyarsk, Alexander Lebed.

None of them is by any means uncontroversial. If Mr Yeltsin were to nominate any of them, there would have to be further protracted negotiations in the parliament.



A woman stocks up on cigarettes in St Petersburg yesterday, fearing future price rises. PHOTOGRAPH: ANATOLY MALYSHEV

Hyperinflation spectre looms as prices leap

James Meek in Moscow

FOOD imports into Russia are dropping sharply, traders have stopped trading, and the price of a ride on the Moscow metro has jumped by 50 per cent yesterday as the dread spectre of hyperinflation returned to a country that thought it had banished it.

After a shopping spree lasting several days in which Muscovites cleared the shelves of imported goods at old prices, there were few takers yesterday at the restocked, repriced stores.

An Interfax survey yesterday showed that domestically produced food had gone up 20 per cent on average in Moscow, and imports by 80 per cent. Foreign cigarettes doubled in price.

The manager of a big new supermarket that has just opened on Tishinskaya Square was asked if he thought Russia could adapt, as Latin America has, to the volatile period of high inflation.

"Now you're comparing us to the Third World," he said angrily, and turned away.

The value of the rouble against hard currencies has been unclear since the central bank suspended currency trading on the main Moscow exchange last week. Yesterday the bank fixed the rate, somewhat arbitrarily, at 9.33 to the dollar — a drop of about 50 per cent since the crisis began. Other economic players put it at anywhere from 10 to 13.

Punters in the fringe risk world of the Chicago futures exchange were betting that by the middle of next year the rouble would be worth about a quarter of its value before devaluation began on August 17.

The most shocking development for Muscovites was the increase in the price of a plastic metro token. It jumped from two to three roubles, the first increase in 14 months.

The withdrawal of subsidies, bouts of inflation and currency reforms have increased the price of a metro journey 60,000-fold since April 1991.

The effects of the devaluation, debt default and political crisis are still feeding through to customers and businesses. But the entire economy revolved around the relationship between the dollar and the rouble.

Without a reliable exchange rate there can be no commerce, and without a government there can be no reliable exchange rate.

"There are no transactions or payments really happening," said Steven Smith, a British partner in the Moscow office of Coopers & Lybrand.

"The amount of imports and

exports has been massively reduced.

"I work in the financial services sector and all the deals I was working on have been put on hold. Capital markets no longer exist and the equity market is a rubble. Until we get a government and it comes out with a strategy, everything will stay on hold and stagnate and things will get worse."

Despite the official insistence that reform would stay on track, few doubt that the next government will be forced to stoke inflation by feeding the demand for cash with the only resource at its disposal, the printing presses.

Al Breach, a Moscow-based British economist, said that even under Sergei Kiriyenko's government, seeded last week, soft rouble loans worth about \$3.3 billion had been pumped into the economy. "They're printing," he said. "It's just a question of how fast."

A delegation from the International Monetary Fund is due in Moscow today to assess Russia's eligibility for a

'Imports and exports have been massively reduced. All our deals have been put on hold'

\$2.6 billion slice of the fund's rolling loan programme. Mr Breach said there was no chance Russia would get the money. "Nil would be pushing it. They're way off the map on all the monetary criteria."

Half Russia's consumables are imported, and although many of these are luxury items there was fear yesterday about the degree to which the country, particularly its big cities — has become dependent on imported food.

The fact that Moscow's city hall felt it necessary to soothe citizens with news that retailers and wholesalers had several months' supply of staple goods was a throwback to the shortage-ridden past.

Many Russians seemed to be comforting themselves yesterday with the idea that they had survived hard times before and would do so again.

But the economy has altered radically since the early 1990s and one of the biggest impediments is how the new class of private employers will respond to the crisis.

Russian workers have been docile in the face of unpaid wages, but if the backlog is not indexed and wages do not increase they may be pushed too far.

Market forces make communal living a free for all

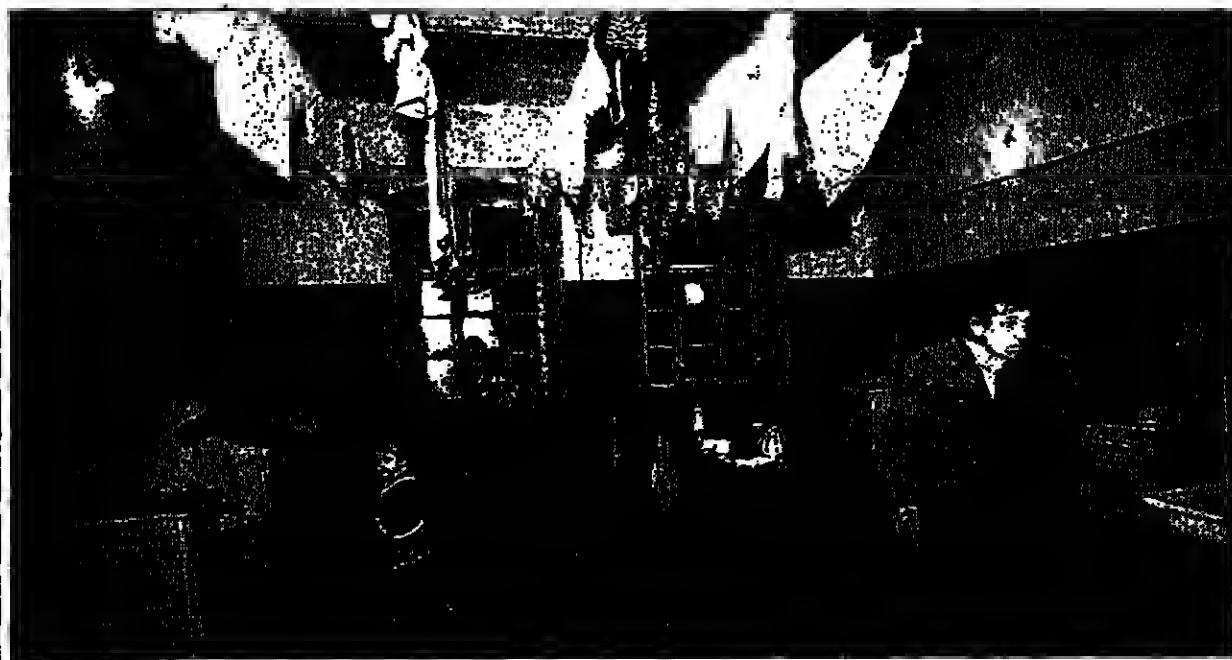
Tom Whitehouse in St Petersburg on the corruption destroying a treasured Soviet housing system

THE glitzy shops, plucky entrepreneurs and precocious students that dominate the Moscow itineraries of visiting foreign politicians are a facade.

If President Bill Clinton really wants to understand Boris Yeltsin's Russia he should visit one of the *kommunalka*, the state-owned communal flats where millions of Russians suffer an endless youth-hostel-style holiday in hell.

"We lived well in a Soviet *kommunalka*. If you had a problem with your neighbours, you went to the authorities and they settled it," said Naum Graf, a retired printer from St Petersburg. "But in a democratic *kommunalka* life is unbearable."

He and his wife Lydia sleep with their pots and pans on the window sill by their bed to prevent drunken neighbours from using them in the night. St Petersburg is the *kommunalka* capital of Russia.



The shared kitchen in a block of kommunalka flats, where in Soviet times anti-social behaviour was dealt with quickly

Behind the city's imperial facades more than half its residents share front doors, kitchens and toilets with up to 10 other families. The rouble's fall and rising inflation give the city authorities even less resources to rehouse them.

The Grafts' young neighbours keep them awake at night by playing heavy metal music until 2am. Dabbling in degenerate Western pop culture in the *kommunalka*'s Stalinist heyday would have been quickly stamped upon.

Tempted by the prospect of more space in the kitchen and a shorter queue for the loo, vigilant neighbours readily reported each other's bad habits to the party.

"Now I understand Stalinism," said John O'Mahony, an Irish writer who lived for a few months in a St Petersburg *kommunalka*. "One of my neighbours was really such a bitch. I'd have happily denounced her as an enemy to Stalin."

Kommunalka were always cramped. But the post-Soviet bogeyman for *kommunalka* residents is the

private property developer. "We have no money for their reconstruction or repair and so we are appealing to the private sector to make the necessary changes," said Alexander Revkov, a St Petersburg housing official.

Developers are allowed to keep seven of every 10 *kommunalka* they renovate. In theory, only property which has been officially marked "in need of urgent repair" can be turned over to the private sector. But in reality, a bribe secures ownership of the best flats and the right to make their inhabitants homeless.

Kommunalka redevelopment is a trigger for greed and corruption. The democratic credentials of the former St Petersburg mayor Anatoly Sobchak were irreparably damaged by his questionable acquisition of the *kommunalka* next door to his flat.

For the Grafts, there is a bright side to the rouble's fall. The property market has taken a knock because the new Russian rich have lost their savings.

Life in a *kommunalka* may be hell, but it is cheap. Mr and Mrs Graf pay only £1.30 a month for their room and they hope to stay. "I was born in a *kommunalka* and hope to die in one," said Mrs Grafova.

News in brief

Non-Aligned leaders gather in South Africa

NELSON MANDELA and Fidel Castro were among about 50 heads of state who arrived yesterday in the Indian Ocean city of Durban for the two-day Non-Aligned Movement summit.

Dancers and drummers greeted the leaders as they flew into the South African city's small airport.

Dr Castro, forgoing the suits he wears to interna-

tional conferences in favour of his customary green fatigues, saluted an honour guard as he moved slowly down a red carpet.

The summit, which begins today, will focus on redirecting the movement's energies towards helping poor states gain influence and wealth, and on the Congo war and nuclear proliferation in south Asia.

Delegates are also worried about Russia, whose financial crisis is already affecting their economies as panicked investors pull out of emerging markets.

"It's clear the Russian crisis impacts on everyone, including NAM. We are concerned," said Thabo Mbeki, Mr Mandela's deputy. "We need to find ways where NAM can intervene." — *AP, Durban.*

Serb attack on village

Serb forces were reported to have attacked the Kosovan village of Tusus, south-west of the capital Pristina, yesterday after inhabitants ignored a warning to surrender their weapons following an attack on a Serb patrol. — *AP.*

Toxic depths

Traces of toxic chemicals in the bodies of dead minke and

sperm whales indicate that manmade pollution is spilling deep into the Atlantic, Dutch scientists said yesterday. The whales feed 3,000ft below the surface, suggesting that pollution has spread further than previously thought. — *AP.*

Blow to ill troops

No evidence has been found to support the theory that US soldiers claiming to be suffering Gulf war syndrome were exposed to nerve gas or chemical weapons, a US

Senate committee reported yesterday. It added that the Pentagon may have overestimated the number of soldiers exposed to such weapons. — *AP.*

Pecking order

North-western China is planning to double next year the number of chickens it trains to hunt locusts, after the success of 100,000 birds this year in controlling its highest infestation of the insects in a decade. — *AP.*

first direct if you don't enjoy free banking... ...you're with the wrong bank

for 24 hour banking call free **0800 24 24 24**

First Direct means there are no charges for cheques and cash machine withdrawals in the UK, standing orders and direct debits, Switch payments or monthly payments. For full written details of our services write to First Direct, Freepost, Leeds LS98 9FF. First Direct is a division of Midland Bank plc. First Direct reserves the right to decline to open an account for you. To maintain a quality service, calls may be monitored and/or recorded. Applicants must be 18 or over. First Direct variable interest rate for overdrafts up to £250 is 12.9% EAR. Credit is subject to status. Member HSBC Group

Comment

Diary

Matthew Norman

FROM all over the planet, graduates of the RCSI's (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland) class of 1988 are flying to Dublin for a 10-year reunion at their alma mater. Over 100 people (52 surgeons and their spouses and children) are coming from five continents for an event, from Thursday to Saturday, planned for well over a year. How witty of the RCSI, then, to have asked Bill Clinton to lunch on Friday. What could be nicer than a flying visit from the president, even if this means that the 52 surgeons and their families are now barred from the building on Friday? Oddly, the surgeons seem irked, not only at the grotesque rudeness, but also because many are from Arab countries where Clinton is regarded as an amoral serial adulterer who bombs Muslim countries to divert attention from domestic problems. The US embassy in Dublin refuses to comment, but promises an explanation. A private college which relies on the Arab world for much of its income, the RCSI would do well to come up with one itself. We wish it luck.

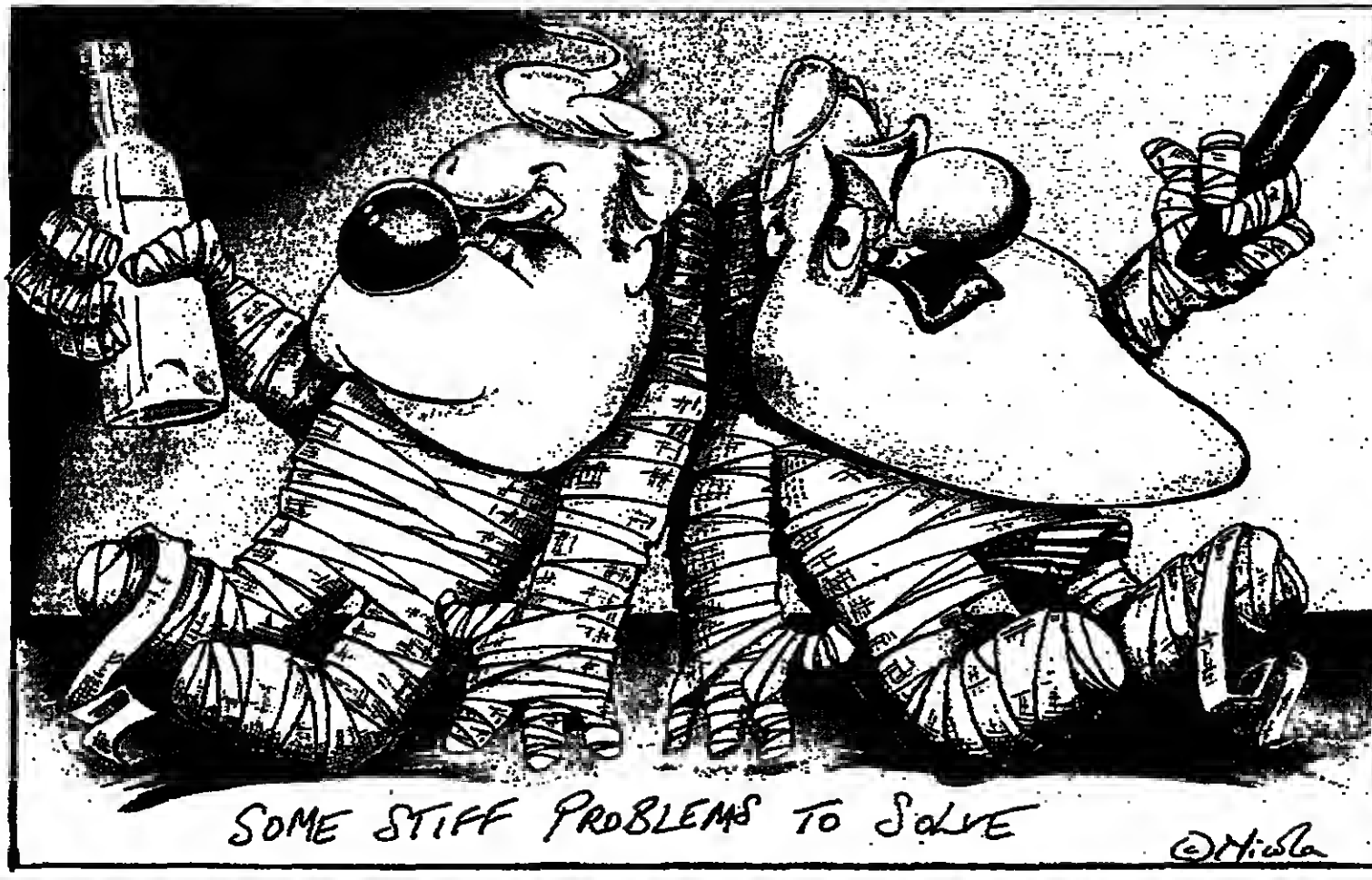
AN American candidate emerges for Book of the Month. It has already drawn praise from Bernard Lown of the Harvard School of Public Health, who "read this informative book with disbelief and mounting rage. Being denied the biologic right to urinate not only injures the kidneys but is probably a potent risk factor for heart problems... a vital, important book". Indeed so. We await our copy of *Void Where Prohibited: Rest Breaks and the Right to Urinate on Company Time* with rapacious desire.

IN what chronicles of Westminster life view as "potentially the most significant political defection since Winston Churchill first crossed the floor of the House", my old friend Andrew Lloyd Webber may be preparing to ditch the Tories. My so-called rival in the Sunday Telegraph reports that noble Lord Andrew, upset at being ignored by William Hague, plans to join New Labour. Can it be? Andrew is abroad — he has taken his tropical amnesia away for a romantic holiday a deuce — but we hope to have news soon.

WHILE on holiday myself, and pondering the Diary and its failings, I came to the conclusion that what is clearly required is more marketing... and to this end, a Focus Group is to be set up. Details of how you can get to spend one evening a week discussing the Diary's drawbacks over stale crisps and warm white wine will appear here soon. In the meantime, the old strategy of targeting the mature reader continues. My thanks, then, to Betty Tucker, one of our nonagenarian champagne winners, who writes to report drinking our health on her 95th birthday. With Mrs Tucker's permission, the photograph below will feature shortly in a major national poster campaign not only for the Diary, but for the newspaper itself.



IN California, the art of marriage guidance becomes ever more sophisticated. At one recent group session held in a Fresno cathedral, a couple exchanged not only home truths but also bullets. Michael Martin began the fun with his reveller, reports Ed Halliwell in FHM, before his wife whipped a pistol from her purse and returned fire. But isn't that just the thing about marriage guidance... how can you progress unless you're prepared to share your pain?



The Terror Bill

My emergency Bill is because of Omagh. And foreign crimes

Jack Straw



LAST night, the Home Office published its Criminal Justice (Terrorism and Conspiracy) Bill, which parliament has been recalled to rush through today in emergency session.

At the same time, Sinn Féin president Gerry Adams issued a surprise statement, apparently committing the Provisional IRA to a much more definite abjuration of violence. Mr Adams said of the Omagh bombing: "This appalling act was carried out by those opposed to the peace process. It is designed to wreck the process and everyone should work to ensure the peace process continues as is the clear wish of the people of the island. Sinn Féin has called for a complete halt to such actions and has urged all armed groups to stop immediately... Sinn Féin is committed to exclusively peaceful and democratic means to achieve our goals... We are committed to making conflict a thing of the past... Sinn Féin believes the violence we have seen must be for all of us now a thing of the past, over, done with, and gone."

Below the Home Secretary explains why he believes that it is still necessary to force through the emergency Bill, with its extra powers against even non-terrorist crimes committed abroad.

WHEN MPs assemble today for the recall of parliament, they will do so with a clear sense of responsibility — a responsibility to take new, tough action against terrorism following the appalling outrage of Omagh and more broadly to tackle the increasing threat from international terrorism.

The Good Friday Agreement has created a new mood in Northern Ireland, witnessed by overwhelming support for the peace process. We welcome the statement made by Sinn Féin yesterday which will help to build on this process and break down barriers of mistrust. But there is a despicable readiness by small splinter groups to try to throw the peace process off course through wretched and indiscriminate violence. We will not allow them to succeed.

Below the Home Secretary explains why he believes that it is still necessary to force through the emergency Bill, with its extra powers against even non-terrorist crimes committed abroad.

ism following the appalling outrage of Omagh and more broadly to tackle the increasing threat from international terrorism.

The draft Criminal Justice (Terrorism and Conspiracy) Bill published yesterday provides for the opinion of a senior police officer on someone's membership of a proscribed organisation to be admissible as evidence in court. But it does not mean someone can be automatically convicted on the word of the police. It does mean such a professional judgment will be available to the courts — to be

We will not let the UK be used as a base for the organisation of terrorism or other overseas crimes. The need for action is urgent. But we are not rushing into this

We already have an array of legal powers to combat these terrorist activities, however we must be ready to amend those powers, where necessary, to counter any deficiencies which emerge.

Our purpose this week is tight and specific: to have an immediate operational impact on terrorism now and to have a deterrent effect against terrorism in the future. These are not panic measures, but thoughtful, focused and specific remedies. They are not an

infringement of human rights. There are, rightly, safeguards for civil liberties. For example, wider inferences from silence may only be drawn if the accused has been permitted access to a solicitor.

This rejected piece of authoritarian flotsam, recycled in a seedy plot

to overturn an important judgment by the Northern Ireland Chief Justice on the extent of the Province's Special Powers Act. Despite assurances that legislation was subsequently deployed retrospectively against Republican prisoners. This intimidation of parliament is entirely rational from the executive's point of view. Just a year ago, parliament successfully saw off Michael Howard's (and Jack Straw's) efforts to empower the police to interfere with private property at will. Howard's tactical misjudgment was

and vital to our democracy, our character and our freedom. But there will be no hiding place here for those seeking to destroy those values — here or elsewhere. And there will be safeguards — for example, the attorney-general's consent will be required to prosecute in cases relating to overseas offences.

We are clear about what we are doing. The need for action is urgent. But we are not rushing into any of this. It is significant that today and tomorrow also the republic of Ireland is taking complementary legislative measures to our own, as well as being a graphic illustration of the importance of cross-border cooperation in tackling terrorism, wherever we find it.

The recall of parliament is important in giving us the powers we need to do that. We will review those powers as part of the consultation paper on future counter-terrorism legislation which we will publish in the autumn. That is the place for looking at wide-ranging proposals — not the specifics of this week's Bill.

Today's measures are tight, targeted and timely. But they are more than that: they are part of our intention to keep meeting our responsibility to the majority of people in Northern Ireland and throughout the UK who want to see peace — and to see that those who oppose it are defeated. It is an intention I am determined to see succeed.

Jack Straw is Home Secretary

have believed themselves committed to the protection of this country's traditional civil and political liberties. Such beliefs need to be able to stand firm not only on good days but also on bad ones, when the pressure for change is swirling all around. On this yardstick, they have failed at the first major test of their mettle. The shadowy forces behind our elected representatives, responsible for "national security" and "counter-terrorism" and the like, must be rubbing their hands with glee. Even if it abuses itself this week, there is an opportunity for parliament to recover some dignity.

The Home Secretary has been promising a White Paper on terrorism for over a year, with a view to yet more legislation. In the autumn, parliament should institute an inquiry into the whole panoply of our anti-terrorism laws, so that in future the democrats can join with the security experts for the nation's attention.

Conor Gearty is professor of human rights law at King's College London, and a barrister at Essex Court Chambers

Conor Gearty is professor of human rights law at King's College London, and a barrister at Essex Court Chambers

Conor Gearty is professor of human rights law at King's College London, and a barrister at Essex Court Chambers

Conor Gearty is professor of human rights law at King's College London, and a barrister at Essex Court Chambers

Conor Gearty is professor of human rights law at King's College London, and a barrister at Essex Court Chambers

Conor Gearty is professor of human rights law at King's College London, and a barrister at Essex Court Chambers

Conor Gearty is professor of human rights law at King's College London, and a barrister at Essex Court Chambers

The smiling breakaway

Jonathan Freedland



THERE'S not too much that's Scottish at the Edinburgh Festival. For every bagpipe player on Princes Street, there are three Kumiko Yamaguchi Modern Dance companies and half a dozen African Julius Caesars on the fringe. It's an international festival, and that's the way Edinburgh likes it. Still, even in these last days, the committed festival-goer could spot the odd slice of Scottish culture squeezing through the cracks — fun in itself and a useful way to test the temperature of a country that a year ago voted to create its own parliament and in just eight months will choose the people to sit in it. Scotland is about to govern itself, so what are the artists and writers, actors and comedians saying about it?

At first glance, not much. Even the trio of comics who bill themselves as the Cream of Scottish failed to crack a single overtly political gag, the coming parliament at Holyrood not earning so much as a mention. Of course, there was plenty of traditional Scottish self-deprecation: about the "skiltie" foot-ball team, the fondness for getting "pished" and the appalling diet of "Irish Bru and chip fat". Marian Kilpatrick announced: "We're top of the international league for heart disease — still. It's nice to win at something."

Contemporary Scottish culture is an equally rich vein, with gags aplenty about Trainspotting and Sean Connery. Fred Macaulay added a new twist, imagining James Bond rewritten by Irvine Welsh (in which "Q" is merely an abbreviation for "Fuck You"). And, of course, the hardest of perennials — anti-Englishness. Macaulay explained that water privatisation enabled Scotland to charge England \$5 million a month for water. "For a million more we'll stop passing it to them."

But there was not much of that. The angry, Sassenach-bashing Braveheartism of earlier years seems to have faded a little, losing its heat. As one intellectual of Scottish nationalism, adapting Milan Kundera, puts it: "We are abandoning kitsch and opting for existence."

At the Traverse theatre, home of Scottish new writing, the big festival hit was Perfect Days — a kind of Caledonian Bridget Jones, a tale of personal angst, free of the polemical fire of old. "Once you're getting your own parliament, the agitprop loses some of its bite," says the Traverse's artistic director, Philip Howard. Writers are no longer ranting, he says.

Last year's vote seems to have launched the boil of Scottish ire, releasing artists from the old, narrow debates — the struggle against a loathed, remote Conservative government — enabling them to tackle instead the universal questions of life and love. The result has not been a sudden surge of activity, says the director. "There's a real, burgeoning sense of confidence which comes from a nation at ease with itself."

Which should be very bad news for the Scottish National Party. Surely the SNP relies upon dissatisfaction with the status quo, positively requires anger toward London, for its support? If Scots are at ease with themselves what need have they of a party whose raison d'être is profound upheaval, a rupture from the past and away from the United Kingdom toward independence?

SURELY the new kinder, gentler nationalism is proof that Scots are quite content with the devolutionary compromise, the halfway house between separatism and subjugation to Whitehall they voted for in a referendum a year ago? And yet the evidence tells a different story. Polls show nearly two in three Scots are

convinced that independence will be a fact within 10 years, a narrow majority of them favouring that outcome. More urgently, the SNP has maintained a healthy lead over Labour for the past five months — igniting a real contest in next May's elections for Holyrood. On the polling data alone, the notion of Alex Salmond, not Donald Dewar, as Scotland's first First Minister is now a genuine possibility. As if to confirm the shift, the governing classes are starting to take independence seriously. In a major propaganda coup, Salmond has accepted an invitation to meet Prince Charles to discuss the implications of Scottish statehood — not least for a royal family whose kingdom might be about to shrink.

The move has touched off a row with republicans in the SNP, but for Salmond it is a godsend, allowing him to boast that separatism is no longer a cause of the flaky fringe, but is right in the political mainstream. Even the unwelcome news that Scotland's biggest company, the insurance firm Standard Life, has drawn up an escape plan from an independent Scotland adds to the aura of inevitability. And it's that — the belief that statehood is coming sooner or later — which explains the current mood of political feeling, say the nationalists. Independence is no longer even seen as "a big deal", quips one SNP leader, merely the next stage in the current process. Scots know their destiny, he says; that's why they don't have to fight for it as keenly or demand it as loudly.

Outsiders visiting Scotland might well agree, feeling that they're in a separate country already. The papers are Scottish, the tea is "Scottish Blend", brewed to accompany the finest Scottish water, while the televisoo is about



The vote last year seems to have lanced the boil of Scottish ire

to go the same way. BBC Scotland is hatching plans to ditch the current Six O'Clock News and broadcast its own national and international bulletin from Glasgow. Scottish Television already opts out of several programmes shown across the rest of the ITV network.

Bit by bit Scotland is breaking away. Labour is panicking, expanding to an unprecedented seven its ministerial team in the Scottish office, chiefly to take on the SNP. Some of them now believe that, in staging last year's referendum, they have created a monster. For the Edinburgh parliament will repatriate politics to Scotland, enabling Scots to debate their own health, education and spending closer to home. That will become a hard habit to break, and a hard one to keep within set limits. Once Scots develop a taste for power and self-rule, they will want more of it; not in a particularly militant way, just as part of the run of normal politics.

Labour risks getting caught on the wrong side of this trend, obliged to champion the cause of Westminster and the Union as the key distinctions between them and the SNP. Labour's rumoured slogan for the 1998 elections is "Best of British". The SNP, meanwhile, rejoices in "Scotland's Party". In the current mood, there's no doubt where the votes are.

Don't kr the Dun

letters to the

The lus

Mark Steel

Jonathan Freedland

The Guardian

Wednesday September 2 1998
Edition Number 47271
119 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 3ER
Tel No: 0171-278 2332
Fax No: 0171-837 4530
E-mail: letters@guardian.co.uk
Website: http://www.guardian.co.uk

ling
way

Don't knock the Duma

It's democracy in action

THE State Duma is Russia's main democratically elected assembly. Its members have interests and principles — and constituents, to whom they must look for re-election. When the Duma rejects the nomination of a prime minister, as it has done in the case of Victor Chernomyrdin, that should not be instantly characterised as a dangerous obstruction to the efforts to find a solution to the country's economic crisis. This is democratic politics, with political groupings and individuals manoeuvring for position while appealing to their supporters and to the public at large as they do so. Risky stuff, admittedly, when the economic and political prospects are so dire. Yet it is precisely because they are so dire that the Duma should not be condemned for making the most of a transition which offers it what it does not normally enjoy under Russia's excessively presidential constitution, a substantial influence over events.

As President Clinton and President Yeltsin, both diminished men, play out empty roles in their Moscow meetings, the mistakes of the past are clearly to be seen. The West put its bets on Yeltsin as a strong man, and now that he is weak, it hardly knows what to do, except to cast around for a new strong man and hope that maybe Chernomyrdin will do. We see the Russian crisis through spectacles in which one lens is focused on our own economic difficulties and another on the need to ensure that Russia's nuclear weapons array is secure.

Western governments thus have a tendency to welcome the autocratic and authoritarian solutions which, out of the other corner of their mouths, they say they deplore. But the main purpose of the parties and political groupings in the Duma is not to bring swift reassurance to worried Westerners or to halt the slide on other peoples' stock exchanges. It is to do what is right for Russia, while still competing with one another for political advantage. After all, if Chernomyrdin is eventually successful in winning enough Duma support, the chances are that Russia will have picked not only its next prime minister but its next president, a man who might head the country for a decade. Surely it is not surprising when Duma members question whether this mediocre and limited figure, so involved in past failures, and so beholden to Russia's irresponsible new business class, is the man to lead Russia into the next century? And where did this Chernomyrdin candidacy come from? Out of that same business class, or elements of it, dismayed at Yeltsin's illness and at the policies of the young reformers to whom he had given a brief opportunity in power.

These are the reasons why Chernomyrdin had such a rough ride. It is not just the communists and the nationalists who are opposing Chernomyrdin, but the Yabloko bloc, which is the nearest Russia has to a social democratic party. That grouping, led by Grigori Yavlinsky, opposes him because they see him as the wrong man with the wrong policies. The communists, who were in any case about to launch a campaign of demonstrations against the government, do not want to moderate their opposition to Yeltsin except on terms humiliating to the president. Chernomyrdin could nevertheless eventually make it: the communists have changed their minds before. In any

drawn out process, new candidates will emerge. Such candidates may or may not be better than Chernomyrdin and may or may not have a serious chance of achieving power. And the West may grit its teeth at the market uncertainties to which a longer transition in Russia will contribute. Yet who can deny that Russia's elected representatives have a right to take their time over a decision of such critical importance for their country?

Bully Blair

The bill is too short and too soon

IF, after Omagh, the Government had said it was carrying out a broad review of anti-terrorism measures we would have welcomed it. And if that exercise had produced arguments for changing court procedure or for changing members of fringe groups on a policeman's say-so they might have persuaded — provided Commons' debate had fully ventilated clashes with the European Convention on Human Rights and anxiety about our growing rush-to-judgment culture, shown in the response to the arrest of Kenneth Noye in Spain.

Instead, barely 24 hours of Parliamentary time is being given to the bill. This is all too short and all the worse for providing Home Office opportunists with a chance to tack on very different law to do with the policing of people suspected of involvement in terrorism abroad. (Oh, and while we are at it, let's throw in some crowd-pleasing mention of paedophiles and drug traffickers.) The very impression of the category "terrorist" and the historical odium attached to conspiracy law ought on their own to have been enough to delay this bill for some months.

And yet the Government has had months.

Before Good Friday the response of the die-hards to peacemaking had been predictable — Omagh was only unpredictably bloody. Gaps in the law, if there are any, are thus likely to have been long evident. What has changed since Omagh are attitudes in the Republic. But because the Irish parliament convenes is no good reason for the British Government to act: it is preposterous to think that terrorists could be driven north to seek sanctuary in Ulster. It is hard to escape the suspicion that Mr Blair is playing buddy politics. His new pal Bertie, like his old buddy Bill, is anxious that the Brits are "on side" and Mr Blair, his Cabinet colleagues no more resistant than butter in the summer sun, obliges.

The Government's best argument for new law mainly applicable in Northern Ireland is also its worst. Firmness is intended to reassure the Unionists. But, as Mo Mowlam is now admitting, what really matters is whether the Provisional IRA makes concessions on arms. Those disrupting the peace process are not the "Real IRA" but Sinn Féin tacticians unable to see that the programme of prisoner release could be jeopardised without a gesture from them. Yesterday's statement by Sinn Féin President Gerry Adams that violence is "a thing of the past, over, done with and gone" was welcome. But it will remain a straw in the wind until backed up by actions as well as words.

Sissons is wrong

Television is for the people

IT'S tempting to side with Peter Sissons in the latest spat between the BBC and its leading on-screen "talent". Mr Sissons has been "in the business" for 34 years, his face becoming one of the reliable constants of

broadcasting. He feels miffed that his views have not been sought out in the BBC's gargantuan Programme Strategy Review. But, his attack on BBC managers for consulting focus groups was badly misguided. First, it did him no favours personally — coming over as self-important. When he lambasted BBC bosses for hinting that he and his fellow anchors were "dispensable", he forgot that there is not a mortal on the planet who is indispensable.

But the newsreader was wrong on the substance of the argument, too. For at the root of the current tension inside the BBC is a much more significant debate on the exact power viewers should exercise over broadcasting. That question ran throughout the Guardian Edinburgh International Television Festival which concluded this week. Producers and punters sparred over who was best placed to set the lead: the makers of programmes or those who watch them?

The real challenge is to find a balance between those two poles. For the BBC means ensuring news remains serious and intelligent — but also that people actually watch and listen to it. If that means taking soundings among real viewers — even in the dreaded focus groups — that's legitimate: the alternative is to churn out programmes which please the bigwigs but which fail to speak to the audience. Tony Hall, the chief executive of BBC News and the object of the Sissonsites' ire, is in fact pursuing an admirable goal — trying to reconnect those who are gradually tuning out of our national conversation. For that he deserves credit. And if the result is that journalism is forced to become less pompous and more accessible then that should be welcomed. To ignore the problem is to decide news is a commodity best kept pure for the elite — and "The People" might as well turn over and watch Changing Rooms.

Letters to the Editor

Murali merrily gets away with it

TOO have a bent arm from a childhood right elbow fracture, but cannot bowl with Muralitharan's control (9 for 65, September 1). Nevertheless, if I threw the ball down like a baseball pitcher, I could show the umpire that it is impossible for me to straighten my arm so, according to the laws of cricket, it is not a throw. But we'd all know it was really, it's the final movement of the elbow as the arm turns over that makes it a throw. Murali merrily throws and gets a way with it. Tony Walsh, Kents Hill.

WOULD like to explain to Dr Michael Colby (Letters, September 1) what a Building Facilities Manager is, but I'm so busy ensuring the smooth and cost efficient running of the air-conditioning, cleaning, security, catering, office moves, phones, fax machines, photocopyers, lifts, fire prevention, first aid. In short, all the things which enable him to carry out his no doubt valuable and unpretentiously titled work in comfort. What would Dr Colby do without Refuse Operatives to empty his waste basket? Alan Myers, (Building Services Co-ordinator), London.

WEST London, August 31, 1998: several thousand gather to honour the Princess of Wales. Two million gather to celebrate carnival. Which is the greater indicator of the mood of contemporary Britain? Which story is on the front page of The Guardian, and which on page nine? Lawrence Sinclair, London.

A MISTAKE in Saturday's crossword surely. Music lover — Spice Girls fan? Rebekah Widdowfield, Bristol.

A rouble for your thoughts

ALEX Brummer's criticisms of Western "inaction" at Russia's collapse (The falling feeling, September 1) is understandable, but misses the point. The G7's problem has not been whether to intervene, but what can be done, given the Kremlin's catastrophic lack of political will and economic forethought. Aid has disappeared or been misused, advice and assistance ignored or misunderstood, and "democratisation" become little more than a cover for the enrichment of a small and interconnected political, business and criminal elite.

The parallel is often made with the Marshall Plan but then the recipient nations were either grateful to have a liberal capitalist model forced on them or had little option. The IMF has had no greater success telling the Kremlin to introduce tight and rational financial control than Western governments have in persuading the Russians to

launch a serious crackdown on the mafia which plunders and distorts the economy. Ultimately, while the outside world can exert encouragement and entice, we must accept that Russia's fate is in the hands of the Russian people alone.

Dr Mark Galeotti, Director, Organised Russian and Eurasian Crime Research Unit.

HAVING worked for several years in consumer protection in Russia (West vulnerable to turbulence, August 28), I am increasingly concerned that an illusion is developing in the Western press that markets have been tried there in deregulated form and have failed. This has not happened for ordinary consumers.

Despite claims that interventionist policy was favoured upon, Russia has huge bureaucracies devoted to market control. They include the State Security Inspector-

ate (40,000 employees); the State Standards Institute; the State Market Inspectorate and more than 40 services dealing with product safety. They have overlapping jurisdictions and large inspectorates with powers to intervene at many levels in the production and distribution chain.

My Russian colleagues in the Anti-Monopoly Service have calculated that these processes add 40 per cent to the prices of basic commodities such as sugar, but that 40 per cent of food products still reach the market in sub-standard condition. The process then largely is a waste of time, at best.

The danger is that the thesis of a "deregulated" Russia will be used to bolster the position of officials great and small, who impose such burdens on the public in the name of consumer protection. Robin Simpson, Deputy Director, National Consumer Council.

My ex-husband and me

KATHERINE Viner wrote a fairly non-judgemental exposition of my feelings about The Separated (How could you? 28 August 28). I constantly relate her on her sadness and ability to portray my main points — that I care about my ex-husband, and thought The Separated was an exceptional piece of work. And that my pain grew out of my powerlessness, and out of the nature of the piece, which was almost a description of observing somebody die. But here the corpse lives on to witness and also to feel the tragedy and the invasion of privacy.

However, she almost destroys my sentiments when she decides to kick him in the balls. Perhaps she could not resist the temptation to take

him down a peg or two by picking the more juicy quotes from her interview.

I also thought it was a tad tacky to attack him personally. We both commented to the piece being written by her, but I don't think she really feels consent would have been given had we seen the end product. At the end of the day, I thought her approach detracted from the piece and what is a serious subject — how far can/should a writer go. Sarina Lott-Lavigna, London.

We do not publish letters where only an e-mail address is supplied; please include a full postal address. We may edit letters.

Brum drum

OBJECT to Andrew Clements' assertion (The end of the affair, Review, August 29) that in the pre-Battle years the musical life of Birmingham was shrouded in some kind of Egyptian darkness.

I was a teenager in Birmingham in the 1940s and attended many concerts during, and after, the war, when special youth concerts were organised by the then conductor, the late George Weldon. These concerts were subsidised by the council and introduced many of us to classical music.

The orchestra, under Weldon, was more than a "rum of the mill provincial orchestra", and it made many recordings. David A. Barton, Matlock, Derbyshire.



Cambridge still under the cosh

THE publicity surrounding Eric Griffiths (Cuh of Eric, cleverest man in England, reeds after lesson in manners from Tracy, of Essex, August 29) merely contributes to the infantile and facetious "cult" which it seeks to dismantle.

The "humiliation" suffered by "Tracy of Essex" may not only be an incident of a serious abuse of power, but one in a catalogue of abuses. This furrow could be interpreted as an illustration not just of one don's aggressive superiority (or inferiority?) complex, but also of the affectations of an elite organisation.

Griffiths may be an eccentric, and "Pythonesque", but it is Cambridge which enables him to operate, and which allows for the mythologising of his little *faux pas* as manifestations of the mind of "the cleverest man in England".

The wider debate which could be sparked by this is on the role of the Oxbridge institutions in the face of the abolition of its special funds, and of the future of higher education as a whole.

Are characters like Griffiths a necessary part of a system too ancient to evolve and change, or will the new master of Trinity College, Professor

Amartya Sen, signal a real initiative to recruit more students from state schools? It would be unfortunate if characters such as Griffiths, and pathetic actions, continue to be mythologised. Tamara Barnett-Herrin, (Graduate of Cambridge University, 1998), London.

WE hear that a Cambridge professor has hauled a young woman over whom he had authority. It seems unlikely she was the first, merely the first whose complaints gained publicity. If he considered such behaviour appropriate in an interview, how does he treat the students already at Cambridge, who will be even less inclined to risk a complaint?

Is the education system the place for someone who bullies students, even if he is the sort of "character" who enlivens university life? And will his employers react to this incident, or sit on their hands for fear of upsetting influential ex-students and friends? Such abuse can destroy a person's confidence and sense of self-worth just as surely as rape. Alan Twiss, East Barton, Suffolk.

Leave us Muslims out of the anti-terror laws

THIS anti-terrorism bill to be rushed through Parliament today (Rush to get anti-terror bill passed, August 31) is a response to the bombings in Omagh. There is no justification for it to include Muslims.

No evidence exists to link British Muslims to any act of terrorism at home or abroad. The bill is a result of pressure exerted by Arab regimes to prevent British Muslims and Muslim dissidents speaking out openly and freely against the nature of these oppressive regimes, and the level of support these governments receive from the West. British Muslims are at the bottom of all socio-economic piles. They suffer not only from racial, but also religious discrimination in jobs, housing and education.

The Government should introduce policies to help lift them from their disadvantaged position in society and bring them back into the

mainstream. Going down the road that this Bill proposes will marginalise and further alienate disillusioned, young, British Muslims who will simply lose faith in the system.

The ghettos in which they live will become breeding grounds for radicals and extremists who will wreak havoc in the community in five to 10 years' time. Dr Ghayasuddin Siddiqui, Leader of the Muslim Parliament.

CRITICS of the new measure to allow a policeman's opinion, unsupported by any evidence, to be sufficient to convict have missed a clear advantage to the many victims of miscarriage of justice in the last 25 years. Sure, they would still have been framed by the police but the new system would mean there was no need to beat them first to extract a confession. Garry Allen, Brighton.

Hot, Hot, Hot!

Australia	16p	India	50p
Bahamas	29p	Jamaica	50p
Brazil	52p	S. Africa	36p
Caribbean	64p	Trinidad	52p
France	14p	UK	6p
Hong Kong	28p	USA	9p

It's Carnival time all the time with us. Make massive savings on all your international calls by joining Swiftcall now! We are streets ahead on quality and service. Instant connection, simple rates, 24 hours a day, every day. We have no hidden charges, just hot prices from a cool company — no wonder people are dancing in the streets.

FreeCall 0800 769 0800

If you would like to open a new business account please call 0800 769 2222. Now You're Talking! **SWIFTCALL**

All prices include VAT and are correct as at 02.08.98

The lush and the lech



WHAT a pointless summit. Yeltsin looked as if he was saying to the cameraman: "You're not my brother. Tell the nurse I didn't like the cabbage." Before muttering to Clinton: "Bimex, you're that bloke off the telly." In a more lucid moment he may have said: "Here, I know a place that does a late lock-in."

why don't we hold the rest of the talks down there?" So that if they'd had their own way they'd have emerged at 3 am with an agreed document that read: "The IMF guarantees — hang on I've lost the tags — or Boris, we're much the same, you and me. I mean, we've both devalued a few roubles in our time, ha ha ha. Where were we? Oh yeah, you're a bit short. Well I can do you a couple of billion 'til you get yourself straight." It's only seven years since the free market won its final victory over communism, marking the "end of history" and a New World Order. Now the world hurtles into chaos, led by a pair of clowns.

And no-one else appears to have any answers either. According to the Financial Times, Helmut Kohl telephoned Clinton, Yeltsin and Blair at the weekend to tell them: "Russia must take the necessary steps for a lasting

solution." If only someone had thought of that before. Now economists will say: "My God, I think Kohl's cracked it. He's taken the orthodox theory of taking unnecessary steps that guarantees — hang on I've lost the tags — Yet, according to a German spokesman, the other leaders "emphatically supported Kohl's statement". Whereas, surely a genuine leader would have said: "Is that all you rang me up to tell me, you thick German?"

Some liberal economists propose a modern version of the Keynesian plan, often paraphrased as a scheme whereby you get the economy moving by paying people to dig holes and fill them in again. It's possible that Clinton is sympathetic to this but, because of the global nature of the economy, needs a more drastic version which involves him bombing holes in the ground so that someone has to fill them in. Most economists

agree that loans should only be advanced if Russia accepts "austerity measures". But thousands of workers have gone six months without being paid. How do you get more austere than that? Will Yeltsin address the nation thus: "There are some miners earning as much as nothing. To you I say this, you're pricing yourselves out of a job. For too long you have insisted on getting nothing for something. The country can no longer afford it."

THE argument for "more reforms" is desperate, as the rush to privatisation has made matters even worse. The problem is not that Western-style wealth isn't being created, but that a few Western-style businessmen have grabbed it all, like Yuri Luzhkov who owns an oil refinery, fast food chain, newspaper, television station and still finds time to be mayor of Mos-

cow. How could he be more of a classic Western capitalist than that without growing a beard and falling out of a balcony? Russians must be watching Clinton and thinking how much better off they are under capitalism.

They're still got shortages, food queues and valueless currency but now if they toss off the president, they can sell the book-rights to the highest bidder.

Reform hasn't created the crisis, it's continued it. For the truth is that Russia today is run along remarkably similar lines to the way it was run under communism, because Eastern communism and Western capitalism were almost the same to start with.

Not only did a handful of wealthy people control the country, in pursuit of profit rather than human need, but in most cases they're the same wealthy people. Reformer Yeltsin was a party leader in

Sverdlov, and Chernomyrdin an apparition in the gas industry for a start.

So now some economists are admitting that Marx may have been right when he said that periodic crisis was an inevitable part of the profit system. For example Monday's Financial Times headed its Lex column Das Kapital revisited.

Though it may be a while before the FT accepts the rest of Marx, at which point we'll see headlines like "Fears for long-term fiscal gains on equities in emerging markets as shares crash in leading units on Hang Seng index. That'll teach the greedy bastards".

While on Page 2, Samuel Brittan argues for the overthrow of the state in an article entitled: Medium-range Labour prospects realign contrasting inflation targets, proving that surely workers can run the world better than a drunk and an idiot with a cigar fetish.

Frederick Reines

Tracking down the ghost of a particle

FREDERICK "Fred" Reines, who has died aged 80, was known throughout the world of science as the father of neutrino physics. As professor of physics at the University of California and subsequently professor emeritus, he had lived on the university campus for many years, and he died at the university's Irving Medical Centre at Orange, California.

His fame rests on the success of a series of huge experiments, carried out with a gifted Los Alamos team during the 1950s, which confirmed the existence of the extremely small, elusive yet crucial sub-atomic particles known as neutrinos ("the little neutral ones"). At that time, many still believed neutrinos to be either non-existent or impossible to detect. Confirmation of their existence rescued the fundamental physical concept of energy conservation from violation and it is now recognised that neutrinos of several kinds play a range of fundamental roles in stellar evolution and major processes of the universe. In 1995 — and in the view of many far too late — Reines was awarded the physics Nobel prize for this work.

A man whose passion for mathematics, physics and the

development of experimental systems was matched only by his lifelong love of music, Frederick Reines was as much at home in Handel's *Messiah* or Gilbert and Sullivan as he was with laboratory engineering. His gifts included a baritone voice whose operatic grandeur was recognised when he was still an undergraduate, and which led to training under a tutor from the conservatoire of the Metropolitan Opera in New York. Although he could probably have made a career as a singer, physics and mathematics called the final tune and Reines developed into a scientist of international stature whose advanced thinking often startled his colleagues and sometimes led into territory where few could follow.

The sound of snatches of opera sung behind closed doors became an indication that he was wrestling with some deep mathematical problem. In 1961, at the Los Alamos National Laboratory and jointly with Clyde Cowan as team leader, he set up Project Poltergeist to develop massive detectors to determine whether neutrinos could be shown to exist. The first proposal, to set up detectors close to an atomic explosion — the richest available source of

these ghost-like particles — was abandoned in favour of using the large flux of neutrinos which theory said must be continually generated within nuclear reactors. These escape freely at the speed of light and, barely interacting with other matter, can penetrate right through the earth with only a very small chance of revealing their presence. They are, in short, virtually undetectable.

This extraordinary sub-atomic particle was "invented" in 1930 by the Nobel laureate Wolfgang Pauli to resolve the problem of an apparent loss of energy evident in the common radioactive process known as beta decay. In this a radioactive nucleus emits an electron (the beta ray or particle) and the nucleus itself increases its positive charge by one unit, thus transmuting into another element. Tritium, for example, decays by this process to helium.

Beta decay was studied intensively after the turn of the century and the fundamental conservation laws of physics required that the emitted electrons should have a specific energy. In 1914, to the consternation of the world of physics, the British scientist James Chadwick showed that beta decay electrons are emitted

in a continuous spectrum of energies and that, in most events, energy appeared to be lost. In 1930, as a "desperate remedy" for fundamental physics, Pauli proposed that the energy was being carried away by hypothetical massless, chargeless particles which, by definition, would elude detection. Pauli's initial name for his tiny particle was a "neutron" but, after Chadwick detected and named neutrons as the major neutral building blocks of the atomic nucleus, Pauli's ghost-like particle was renamed the "neutrino".

When Frederick Reines gained a brilliant doctorate at New York University in 1944

he was immediately swept into the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said



Reines "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

The sound of snatches of opera sung behind closed doors indicated that he was wrestling with some deep mathematical problem.

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Reines. "Brilliant!" answered Fermi. "But how?" This was, in fact, a huge and perhaps insoluble problem, yet the investigation was quickly approved. Reines later referred to the early Fifties as the Los Alamos era of "just go do it", a philosophy which was inherent in the huge requirements of the weapons programme. Working with Clyde Cowan, a perceptive mathematician and very gifted engineer who had won awards for his wartime work on radar in the British section of the radiation laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and who turned out to be the perfect research partner and team leader, Project Poltergeist was established to detect the seemingly undetectable.

Neutrinos can play a role in many reactions and Reines decided that, given enough of them, it might be possible to detect the very rare type of event in which they interact to produce the reverse reaction of their creation — that is "reverse beta decay" — which in water would produce a tiny flash of light that might be detected by a scintillation counter. The largest instruments of this type in existence at the time had a volume of about a cubic foot.

Reines and Cowan hid detectors in the Manhattan atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, initially working in the theoretical physics team with Richard Feynman. Reines became increasingly fascinated by the many complex roles which neutrinos might play in defining and refining the mathematics of nuclear reactions. In 1951 after taking part in interpreting A-bomb tests and designing instrumentation for the early H-bomb tests, Reines asked the great Enrico Fermi if he could switch from weapons work to the investigation of fundamental particles. "Which fundamental particles?" asked Fermi. "Neutrinos" said

Rosemary Martin

Poise and passion on stage

THE actress Rosemary Martin, who appeared in the BBC's award-winning series *Tenko*, has died aged 61. Known for her diverse roles in theatre and television she became one of the most admired supporting actresses of her generation.

Having been in love with acting from her childhood — both parents were besotted by the theatre though they had no professional link — their daughter knew from the start that the role was the thing, not the play, and that as a supporting player you were not only hushed but could afford to have a go at anything.

Hence Rosemary Martin's peculiarly successful career from the 1960s to the 1990s. Her name may not ring bells with every playgoer or television viewer but her acting, even in most marginal parts, stood out. This is partly because, however slim or insignificant the part, she would make it thicker and more significant — not at the price of someone else's acting but as the consequence of having put more work, thought and imagination into it.

To watch her was to be reminded that, as Granville

Barker, the actor-director-playwright once declared: "The art of acting — first, last and all the time."

In four plays by David Storey, two by Simon Gray, two older Noel Coward and others by Hugh Leonard and Christopher Isherwood, Martin showed a perception, a poise and even a passion which raised the stage temperature.

Having very little to go on, she brought distinction to Storey's art model in *Life Class* (1974). She was 37 and a mother at the time and was required to stand still, hands on hips and face the house for half an hour at a time. "It's not like being in a play at all," she said in an interview.

She was also great in the same author's *Early Days* (1980) opposite Ralph Richardson: *The March on Russia* with Constance Chapman and Bill Owen (1989); and *Stages* with Alan Bates (1992). Having been at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art when James Roose-Evans staged a revival there of *Under Milk Wood* which was good enough to transfer to the Lyric, Hammersmith, Martin showed enough talent for

Roose-Evans to come back to her two years later when he was casting Coward's masterpiece *Private Lives*. The upshot was a huge success, for Hampstead Theatre Club in 1983 just when it needed it, and also for Martin. After a six-week sellout run *Private Lives* moved to the Duke of York's. It also turned out to be a feather in Coward's cap and began his revival.

Richer still in most play-going memories is *A Single Man* (Greenwich 1990) adapted from Isherwood's book about life in California for a bereaved English homosexual (Alec McCowen).

In it Martin played a lonely, alcoholic ex-GI bride who takes a fancy to him. This was a huge number of people, but whose name would not necessarily come to mind. This is because she was that rare animal, a pure actress — someone with just the right amount of ego to be an actress, but an actress whose love of the work meant more to her than any accolade for it. She shared the stage with her colleagues without any ruthlessness or selfishness or fighting for attention.

I worked with her on a number of plays by David Storey and Simon Gray. Every moment on stage with her was not only a pleasure, but a realisation of everything one had ever imagined acting with a colleague to be. She brought no neurosis with her, no one-upmanship — just total honesty, enormous humour, love and service to the work.

In *Life Class* by David Storey, she played the model in the art class. Here, her body was literally her instrument — there was no exhibitionism, no paranoia about taking her clothes off — she just did it — calmly, easily and beautifully, and played the part itself so superbly that it was a performance to study. Her face for example, in the dumps one minute and grinning the next — sometimes, somehow, both at once. Her voice, now shrill and unrecognisable, now precise and preternatural, and all exquisitely in character.

Respectable spinsters, prostitutes, indignant wives, forgotten or despised mothers — to each she gave her all, or so it seemed. And although the small screen could only give us aspects of her talent — the

boredom of marriage to a schoolmaster (Peter Sallis) in *EM Forster's The Obelisk* (1977), the fraudulent clairvoyant in Nigel Hinton's *The Reeper* (1979), the feminist turned plumber's mate in Paula Milne's *A Student Wrench* (1982), and along with *Tenno*, *Middlemarch* and *Seaforth* — the integrity of her playing was as often as not a joy or at any rate a consolation for lame writing.

She was married twice with a daughter by her first husband.

Eric Shorter

Alan Bates writes Rosemary Martin was an actress who would be recognised by a huge number of people, but whose name would not necessarily come to mind. This is because she was that rare animal, a pure actress — someone with just the right amount of ego to be an actress, but an actress whose love of the work meant more to her than any accolade for it. She shared the stage with her colleagues without any ruthlessness or selfishness or fighting for attention.

I worked with her on a number of plays by David Storey and Simon Gray. Every moment on stage with her was not only a pleasure, but a realisation of everything one had ever imagined acting with a colleague to be. She brought no neurosis with her, no one-upmanship — just total honesty, enormous humour, love and service to the work.

In *Life Class* by David Storey, she played the model in the art class. Here, her body was literally her instrument — there was no exhibitionism, no paranoia about taking her clothes off — she just did it — calmly, easily and beautifully, and played the part itself so superbly that it was a performance to study. Her face for example, in the dumps one minute and grinning the next — sometimes, somehow, both at once. Her voice, now shrill and unrecognisable, now precise and preternatural, and all exquisitely in character.

Respectable spinsters, prostitutes, indignant wives, forgotten or despised mothers — to each she gave her all, or so it seemed. And although the small screen could only give us aspects of her talent — the

boredom of marriage to a schoolmaster (Peter Sallis) in *EM Forster's The Obelisk* (1977), the fraudulent clairvoyant in Nigel Hinton's *The Reeper* (1979), the feminist turned plumber's mate in Paula Milne's *A Student Wrench* (1982), and along with *Tenno*, *Middlemarch* and *Seaforth* — the integrity of her playing was as often as not a joy or at any rate a consolation for lame writing.

She was married twice with a daughter by her first husband.

Eric Shorter

Alan Bates writes Rosemary Martin was an actress who would be recognised by a huge number of people, but whose name would not necessarily come to mind. This is because she was that rare animal, a pure actress — someone with just the right amount of ego to be an actress, but an actress whose love of the work meant more to her than any accolade for it. She shared the stage with her colleagues without any ruthlessness or selfishness or fighting for attention.

I worked with her on a number of plays by David Storey and Simon Gray. Every moment on stage with her was not only a pleasure, but a realisation of everything one had ever imagined acting with a colleague to be. She brought no neurosis with her, no one-upmanship — just total honesty, enormous humour, love and service to the work.

In *Life Class* by David Storey, she played the model in the art class. Here, her body was literally her instrument — there was no exhibitionism, no paranoia about taking her clothes off — she just did it — calmly, easily and beautifully, and played the part itself so superbly that it was a performance to study. Her face for example, in the dumps one minute and grinning the next — sometimes, somehow, both at once. Her voice, now shrill and unrecognisable, now precise and preternatural, and all exquisitely in character.

Respectable spinsters, prostitutes, indignant wives, forgotten or despised mothers — to each she gave her all, or so it seemed. And although the small screen could only give us aspects of her talent — the



Rosemary Martin... putting thought and imagination into even the most marginal parts

funny, moving, young or old... Simon Gray recalls: "Rosemary always brought something original — a kind of truthful eccentricity — to my work. Often she compensated for my deficiencies, for which I was very grateful. She was

Analysis Architecture



Lining up
Scotland's first
First Minister
8

All Greek to the prince

The royal vision of a classical Britain is 10 years old. And after the architectural revolutions of Rogers and Foster, argues **Jonathan Glancey**, it is also 10 years dead

It was all a long time ago. It's 10 years since Charles, Prince of Wales, set off on a grand tour, by royal train, with only the veteran television producer Christopher Martin, a BBC crew and a coterie of forelock-tugging toadies in tow. After much agonising, and many an imperial foot of film, the nation sat back to view the fruit of the great Carolingian venture. A Vision Of Britain was a 75-minute BBC documentary in which the Prince bemoaned the fate of the architecture of these islands⁽¹⁾. Why, oh, why was modern architecture so absolutely appalling? Just look at the then up-and-coming British Library. The prince likened it to a secret police headquarters. And what about No 1 Poultry, the controversial new office block designed by the late "Big Jim" Stirling for Milord Palumbo opposite the Mansion House in the City of London? Why not only was it appalling but it reminded the heir to the throne of a giant 1930s wireless set.

By chance, A Vision Of Britain was broadcast at much the same time as new British architecture was being scrutinised and celebrated worldwide. Whatever mistakes British architects may have made in the Sixties and Seventies, the tide had clearly turned⁽²⁾. Only two years before the prince's television moan, Richard Rogers (now Lord Rogers of Riverside) and Norman (now Sir Norman) Foster had completed their respective masterpieces — the ebullient Lloyd's Building in the City of London and the supremely refined headquarters of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in the former crown colony.

Under Foster and Rogers, a wealth of young talent was blooming. British architects were in demand as far afield as Tokyo and Hanover, Marseille and Shanghai. Not only were they busy but magazines, established and new — Vogue, Blueprint, Harpers & Queen — as well as free-spirited newspapers and reviews throughout Europe (Domus, Casa Vogue) were remarking on the confidence and sophistication of a new generation of British architects⁽³⁾.

Had the prince somehow broadcast his lament a quarter of a century previously, it might have had a very different impact. As it is, there should be no doubt that the prince's appearance on the architectural stage encouraged new popular interest in a subject that found beyond it. Yet in his own terms the prince's timing was spectacularly inept. The dogs had already

barred: the caravan had already moved on. Many of the concerns he expressed, not only for the look of modern buildings but for the design of our city centres, had already been tackled head on by architects, critics and urban theorists. So, when, warming to his new crusade, the prince founded his Institute for Civil Architecture soon after his television show in an agreeable white succored period house in Regent's Park and launched a magazine, Perspectives On Architecture, the fight he thought he was fighting had already been fought. Not that the results were quite the ones he hoped for.

What were they? First, a younger generation for whom the architectural and conservation battles of the Sixties and Seventies (Euston Arch, St Pancras, Covent Garden) were the stuff of ancient history decided it liked modern architecture⁽⁴⁾. Poor old Perspectives tried its best to reflect this new love with what it liked to call the work of "Modernist" architects (a term that was meant to be derisive, but ended up being just as cute and as archaic as the prince's institute itself), but it was easily outflanked by a wave of popular and stylish magazines like Elle Decoration and Wallpaper, which celebrated the sensual and hedonistic aspects of modern architecture and design and stole the hearts of those who would never aspire to a clumsy pastiche reproduction of a Dorset cottage as in the prince's ideal community Poundbury, a potty suburb of Dorchester.

DESPITE A belief that Perspectives would be hugely popular and lucrative because it bore the prince's feathers on its masthead, the magazine gave up the ghost earlier this year. Its efforts had been rather like those of slightly breathless parents who will insist on taking part in races on school sports' day and making their feet-footed, Nike-clad offspring cringe with embarrassment. As for the prince's institute, his never made much sense. Here, in an atmosphere of civilised calm, earnest young students would learn to draw and daub the agreeable essentials of classical architecture. No developer was interested in the structural properties or deep, meaningful significance of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders (except for poor, deluded Mitsubishi Estates, the developer of Farnham Square to the immediate north of St Paul's Cathedral; the



Japanese corporation naively assumed that the prince-approved scheme, all post-modern classical pediments and decorative fa-las, would be hugely popular and profitable. It wasn't, though in a much-revised form yet to be built it could still turn a profit.

And yet the students in

The students in Regent's Park continued to draw and daub for all the world as if they were training to work for ... princes of the early Renaissance'

Regent's Park continued to draw and daub for all the world as if they were training to work for ... princes of the early Renaissance. The debate over whether one style of architecture was better or more civilised than another, of whether traditional was much nicer than beastly modern architecture, was long over. More than this, it was all but irrelevant. Except in the fervent imagination of a few of the prince's favourite architects and journalists, the issue of "modern v

traditional", of "modernists v classicists", or whatever, is dead: except in their sketches and columns, it has never really been alive. Society builds the buildings it needs and desires at any one time. If the gothic style had not been so eminently suitable for railway stations and a religious revival in the mid-19th century, it is unlikely that so many Victorians would have had so much time for it. If the architecture of Richard Rogers and Norman Foster, considered fantastic and largely unfeasible 30 years ago, had not suited modern banks, airport authorities and global corporations, it would have remained no more than an interesting aside in art history books. Except when

built by those rich enough to indulge in the construction of follies, buildings tend to have an express purpose and the architecture that represents or frames that purpose is rarely applied willy-nilly. When it is, the buildings are usually ridiculed for all the right reasons.

No. The monarchy needed to have fought its battles when royal support might have swayed many miserable decisions that were made in the Fifties and Sixties and led to the destruction of some of Britain's most delightful historic architecture. Just imagine what an effect the Queen might have had if she had come out against the proposed destruction of the Euston Arch or

Columbia Market in the East End of London. These important and magnificent 19th century monuments would still be here to delight us.

Yet the prince's purpose was not so much to preserve the past as to recreate it. So he had highly intelligent architects like Leeco Krier (biographer of Albert Speer) and Demetri Porphyrios (architect of the new "traditional" extension of Magdalen College, Oxford) design Poundbury, a village that was meant to show the world how much better the old ways of planning and building were. Far from being a model of new "traditional" development, Poundbury is an eccentric and wilful English backwater hut with none of the invention or delight of, say, Port Sunlight or Portmerion. Perhaps, though, the prince and his courtiers are learning.

NOW that even the Government (in Britain of all countries) is genuinely keen on the best modern architecture, design and urban planning, the prince's institute has come up with a new institute for architecture and cities and everything in hip-hop-happening Shore-ditch. Here, under Adrian Gale, former principal of the Plymouth School of Architecture and an unconstructed "modernist", the prince hopes to establish a centre of learning and practice that will help to make British cities better places to live. Gale is an energetic man, yet he faces an uphill struggle to win the new venture praise and a place in the contemporary world because, again, the issues he will want to discuss and teach are not only taught and debated elsewhere, but are now even a part of government thinking. Action: John Prescott's task force on housing and cities is formed and intelligently staffed.

Prince Charles is tilting at windmills. As for the rest of us, we have mostly learned to admire the best new architecture and in many different guises; we also love Tuscan hill towns and the architecture of ancient Greece as well as our own rich architectural legacy. We save these for high days and holidays, but see no good reason for wanting to recreate Tuscan piazzas under the rolling British cloudscape. The prince's train has run out of steam; it has been shunted into a siding where acanthus plants grow but only as exotic weeds; and there it is likely to stay.

Sources: (1) A Vision of Britain, the Prince of Wales, Doubleday, 1988; (2) New British Architecture, Jonathan Glancey, Thames & Hudson, 1988; (3) New Moderns, Charles Jencks, Academy Editions, 1980; (4) Euston Arch was demolished, 1961, with help from Harold Macmillan; Covent Garden was saved from demolition, 1974, with help from Geoffrey Rippon, the Environment Secretary. **Photomontage:** Steve Caplin (combining the Lloyd's Building, Stansfeld airport, and No 1 Poultry). **Researcher:** Matthew Keating. Jonathan Glancey is the Guardian's architecture correspondent.

Do you have difficulty obtaining your copy of

The Guardian INTERNATIONAL

00 44 171 713 4131

Email: john.adams@guardian.co.uk

or write to: John Adams, 119 Farringdon Road London EC1R 3ER

Executive Financial Editor: Ben Clissitt
Financial Editor: Alex Brummer
Telephone: 0171-239-9610
Fax: 0171-833-4456

Finance Guardian

World economic clouds darken

Barclays foots £250m bill

Russian exposure hits bank's profits

Jill Treanor

BARCLAYS admitted yesterday it will have to set aside £250 million to cover losses as a result of the Russian crisis. The bank revealed its exposure to Russia is £340 million, more than half the total of UK banks to the country.

Barclays — the first UK bank to make a statement — warned that the overall effect would be to reduce its profits by £150 million this year-end.

The City reacted by selling Barclays shares, which crumbled to 1,295p before recovering slightly to 1,339p, 5 per cent down, a greater percentage drop than the overall market which fell 1.6 per cent.

Aside from its Russian troubles, Barclays Capital, its treasury and investment banking arm, admitted to racking up £75 million of additional losses in the last 10 days. Those were inflicted by the turbulence which has swept through the world markets since Russia devalued the rouble and defaulted on its domestic debt.

Martin Taylor, chief executive of Barclays, feared the Russian crisis could have a calamitous effect as banks called in their loans and credit lines globally. "It is important for world economy that there should be a large contraction of credit," he said.

Barclays Capital — what is left of the bank's troubled BZW unit which was dis-

banded last year — accounted for most of the bank's exposure, mainly in the form of Russian government securities and financial institutions counter-party credit.

With hindsight the bank admitted its exposure had been too large, although Mr Taylor insisted his commitment to Barclays Capital remained intact. But, the bank admitted that, like many of its rivals, it would be reassessing overall business, given the torrid market conditions.

Barclays faced a barrage of criticism from City analysts who had not been expecting exposure and provisions on this scale. Mr Taylor admitted that the bank had wanted to disclose the extent of the losses earlier but wanted to produce an up-to-date picture.

Barclays has assumed that the value of the Russian government debt it held, known as GKOs, and the devaluation of the rouble, meant that the bonds were worth just 10 per cent of their original value.

The City thought Barclays' exposure looked enormous, particularly in comparison with US and German banks, some of which have already put a value on the scale of their problems. Mr Taylor said this was because Barclays had been conservative and had valued its positions at a later stage than the banks which revealed their losses last week; since then the scale of problems in Russia have deepened.

Japanese broking house Nomura yesterday joined the list of casualties, admitting to losses of £350 million. Bankers Trust, the big US broker, said it had made losses of £350 million to July and August before taxes from trading. It will set aside \$100 million to cover bad debts from Russia.

George Soros' Quantum fund has already admitted to losses of \$2 billion as a result of the Russian crisis while Credit Suisse First Boston last week warned its profits would be hit by \$200 million.

Deutsche Bank, the biggest German bank, has admitted it has exposure of DM1.35 billion to Russian debt not covered by German government guarantees.



Taxpayer may have to cover up to £80m of bad investments

BITISH tax payers could foot the bill for up to £80 million of Barclays' ill-fated investments and loans in Russia, writes Jill Treanor. The street bank said yesterday it expected to make a "specific" provision of £250 million to cover the potential losses.

A spokeswoman said the bank would expect some "tax relief" which would contribute towards the difference between the provision and the reduction in profits, after tax, of £150 million.

Tax experts pointed out that not all this difference

would be tax relief and some would be the result of not having to pay bonuses.

Companies are usually taxed at 31 per cent. However, when they make provisions for "specific" losses they are not required to pay tax. "They are getting 31 per cent tax relief on the provision of £275 million give or take," one tax expert said last night.

Barclays would not be eligible for tax relief if it took the provision as a "general" one — a more cautious measure if a bank has not precisely identified its exact problems.

Don't panic, say EU leaders

Mark Miller
Deputy Financial Editor

EUROPEAN leaders yesterday launched a concerted attempt to ease mounting fears that the fallout from the Russian crisis could undermine hopes of a smooth launch for the Euro.

Central bankers and politicians said that events in Russia would have little impact on western Europe's economies and that single currency policy would not need to be changed because of the crisis.

The turbulence in the financial markets was high on the agenda of the meeting of the European Central Bank council in Frankfurt yesterday. The ECB said, however, that it would not comment formally

on the outcome of the discussions until after the next meeting later this month.

Two Waigel, the German finance minister, said he had spoken to colleagues from European Union countries and all said their economies were in good shape and were protected by economic convergence ahead of monetary union.

"We are an island of stability and our growth is unbroken," Mr Waigel said. Earlier Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor, had ruled out an emergency EU meeting to discuss Russia.

Alfonso Verplaetse, the governor of the Belgian central bank, said after the meeting that the Russian crisis would not affect ECB interest rate policy for the moment.

TOURIST RATES — BANK SELLS			
Australia 2.556	Germany 2.9546	Malaysia 3.989	Singapore 2.8
Austria 20.03	Greece 494.64	Mexico 0.63	South Africa 10.53
Belgium 58.93	Hong Kong 12.63	Netherlands 3.2108	Spain 241.34
Canada 2.54	India 71.1	New Zealand 3.25	Sweden 13.27
Cyprus 0.8386	Ireland 1.1305	Norway 12.90	Switzerland 2.24
Denmark 10.94	Israel 5.25	Portugal 200.62	Turkey 442.370
Finland 5.77	Italy 2.836	Saudi Arabia 6.16	USA 1.6310
France 5.46			

Supplied by Reuters (excluding rupee, shekel and malawi)



On the horns of a dilemma... a trader in Brazil yesterday

PHOTOGRAPH: GREGG NEWTON

Factory gloom reaches new low

Larry Elliott
Economics Editor

OUTPUT from Britain's factories fell to its lowest level for six-and-a-half years last month as the knock-on effects of the Asia crisis combined to hit the manufacturing sector, the Chartered Institute for Purchasing and Supply said yesterday.

In its latest snapshot of the state of industry, the CIPS said that the toughest conditions since the recession of the early 1990s was forcing firms into retrenchment.

"This is more bad news for manufacturing. With UK and overseas demand still weakening, output has fallen to its lowest level for over six years," said Peter Thomson, director-general of the CIPS.

"Firms are responding by buying in fewer goods, running down stocks and, worst of all, laying off staff."

The outlook for manufacturing has deteriorated sharply over the past six months. CIPS' overall Purchasing Managers' Index — an amalgam of data for output, orders, employment, delivery times and prices — was above 50 per cent earlier this

year, showing that industry was still expanding.

However, the PMI fell steadily in the spring and early summer, before hitting a low of 44.9 in July before it rose to 45.2 in August, still the third worst finding since the first published the monthly survey in 1992.

However, output has continued to fall while one in three exporters said their order books were weaker than a month earlier. Domestic orders were slightly less weak in August, as were employment prospects, but both remained well below the 50 per cent level.

City analysts said that the survey added to recent evidence showing the manufacturing sector of the economy in recession, but said they expected the Bank of England to keep interest rates on hold when the Monetary Policy Committee meets for its September meeting next week.

Separate official figures released yesterday showed that demand for cash last month remained relatively robust, an indication that consumer spending has yet to crumple in the face of the six increases in the cost of borrowing since the election.

Hi-tech investors make a Net loss

After a rapid rise, the Internet bubble has burst, writes Mark Tran in New York

THE global stock market collapse this week has hit high-flying Internet stocks particularly hard.

Earlier in the year, investors rushed into Internet stocks in a frenzy reminiscent of the Californian gold rush. Big media companies jumped on the bandwagon, helping to drive up share prices. In July, NBC television paid \$6 million (£3.8 million) for a 19 per cent stake in Snap!, the struggling web site operated by Conet. Disney jumped in with \$70 million for 43 per cent of Infoseek, an Internet search engine.

Individual and institutional investors clamoured for stakes in Internet companies in the belief that e-commerce was about to take off. Yahoo! an Internet search engine founded by two Stanford University graduates, Jerry Yang and David Filo, led the race to transform itself into a "portal" or mega website, that would bring news, shopping and gossip, at a click of the mouse. Everybody from Mi-

crosoft to Netscape wanted to set up their own portals.

The rush into Internet stocks led to outlandish valuations. At the end of August, Yahoo! had a market capitalisation of \$9.1 billion. Its

share price of \$97½ was 305 times projected 1998 earnings. Microsoft, the computer software firm was valued at only \$2 times earnings.

With the bursting of the Internet bubble, Yahoo! is well off its highs, although yesterday it was making a comeback in lunchtime trading. Yahoo! was up \$5 to \$75 after losing \$14 in Monday's rout.

Amazon.com, the online bookseller, was unchanged after stumbling almost \$23 to \$83½ in Monday's sell-off.

The carnage among Internet stocks puts the survival of many Internet companies at risk. Companies like Cybercash, trying to push the idea of electronic money, have only \$20 million in the bank, but are burning through \$7 million a quarter.

Many of the technology stocks are listed on the Nasdaq exchange so the dropping of hi-tech companies sent the Nasdaq into its worst one-day point loss on Monday, a 140-point fall.

The Nasdaq was up over 35 points in early lunchtime trading yesterday, but it has plunged about 25 per cent from its July 30 record.

The retreat has touched the most prestigious hi-tech names, including Microsoft, Intel and Cisco Systems, among the most widely-held companies by investors.

Who wants to be a billionaire?			
How the world's richest men have taken off in the stock market crash			
Bill Gates, Microsoft	\$11.5	\$12.3	\$9.5
Warren Buffett, Berkshire Hathaway	\$38.9	\$39.6	\$39.7
Paul Allen, Microsoft	\$17.5	\$14.8	\$2.7
Michael Dell, Dell	\$16.7	\$15.4	\$2.5
Steve Ballmer, Microsoft	\$14.1	\$12.8	\$2.1
Gordon Moore, Intel	\$8.5	\$5.5	\$1.5
Fisher Family, Gap	\$7.4	\$6.5	\$1.8
Sumner Redstone, Viacom	\$6.5	\$5.4	\$1.1
Lawrence Ellison, Oracle	\$7.2	\$4.4	\$2.3

Notebook

Too tardy in biting bullet



Alex Brummer

BARCLAYS' chief executive, Martin Taylor, will need little reminding that when he dismantled the investment banking arm a deliberate decision was taken to hang on to what is now called Barclays Capital — the fixed interest, money market and derivatives business. This, everyone was confidently told, was the best part of the merchant bank and would keep Barclays active in the capital markets.

Just how active is now plain for everyone to see. Late last week, as other banks in the US and Europe were coming clean on their exposure in Russia's debt markets, Barclays was vehemently denying that it was caught up in the difficulties.

Either it was being disingenuous or the reporting and control systems in Barclays Capital are so weak that it genuinely didn't know the scale of the catastrophe: either way it reflects badly on Mr Taylor and the bright young team of directors that has been appointed. Maybe this was one of those cases where a smattering of "grey foxes" would have been useful.

By all accounts, if there was any deal for Barclays Capital — presumably hoping to demonstrate its profitability as a separate arm of the bank — to do in Moscow, it was available. It has taken losses on a lesser scale in Russian equity and merger and acquisitions business was controversial enough in terms of the UK's position in global investment banking. But the thinking which led Mr Taylor to believe that BZW could never compete with the likes of Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter was, at the margin, justifiable.

The actual sale, however, was a shambles, costing acres of management time and leaving a nasty hole in the balance sheet — as well as bruising Mr Taylor's reputation. The rap sheet is a different one, in current market conditions one can blame Barclays Capital for taking losses, particularly as they hedged the most risky positions. After all, other bigger operations, such as Salomon Smith Barney, which has just unveiled a \$150 million (£80 million) hit to the New York Stock Exchange, have had similar experiences. The criticism of Barclays is that its lack of knowledge of what was going on at Barclays Capital led it to mislead. This suggests that, despite the changes Mr Taylor has made, internal and external communications are not what they should be. Most seriously, the risk assessment process appears to be deeply flawed.

Worse, although Barclays Capital notched up £150 million of operating profits in the first half of the year, the deterioration in global trading conditions will have taken its toll in the current period. It acknowledged it has so far lost a further £75 million due to the current turbulence but, given the speed with which the present crisis is unfolding and the range of markets af-

ected, this may not be the end of the tale.

Barclays, which has taken to buying back its own shares, will have no difficulty in absorbing the losses. But the consequences of its gambling in GKOs will be more widely felt. The losers will come from several different stakeholders: the innocent taxpayers, most of whom wouldn't know a GKO if they fell on one in the street, the shareholders, who saw Barclays stock sink 5.1 per cent in the latest session of trading and the Barclays customers.

When something goes wrong inside a bank there is a natural correction process in which managers switch from green to amber as they become more risk averse. Clearly Barclays will be looking more carefully at all their emerging market operations. But this review process also has the unfortunate habit of leading to the tighter review of all corporate and other loans. It is this transmission process which can damage investment and growth.

WHEN Martin Taylor arrived at Barclays in January 1994, after its disastrous adventures in the commercial property market, he came with the aim of overhauling an ancient culture which had been resistant to change. This meant unbundling the bank of unprofitable international operations, modernising the boardroom, improving the provisioning policy and developing the bank's technological skills.

On all of these fronts he has had notable success and resisted the temptation towards grandiose acquisitions when the balance sheet began to fill up with cash. But investment banking has been the Achilles heel. The decision to sell BZW's equity and merger and acquisitions business was controversial enough in terms of the UK's position in global investment banking. But the thinking which led Mr Taylor to believe that BZW could never compete with the likes of Goldman Sachs and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter was, at the margin, justifiable.

The actual sale, however, was a shambles, costing acres of management time and leaving a nasty hole in the balance sheet — as well as bruising Mr Taylor's reputation. The rap sheet is a different one, in current market conditions one can blame Barclays Capital for taking losses, particularly as they hedged the most risky positions. After all, other bigger operations, such as Salomon Smith Barney, which has just unveiled a \$150 million (£80 million) hit to the New York Stock Exchange, have had similar experiences. The criticism of Barclays is that its lack of knowledge of what was going on at Barclays Capital led it to mislead. This suggests that, despite the changes Mr Taylor has made, internal and external communications are not what they should be. Most seriously, the risk assessment process appears to be deeply flawed.

Malaysia tries to beat raiders

John Gittings in Hong Kong

MALAYSIA'S stock market plunged more than 13 per cent yesterday after the government introduced foreign exchange controls to protect the country's currency from further speculative attack.

Malaysia's prime minister, Anwar Ibrahim, said yesterday that the move was necessary to "contain the global financial crisis".

Immediate market reaction was sharply negative with fears that, while the controls should end speculation in the ringgit, they could damage foreign investment and trading.

Analysts doubt that the move will work unless the government applies longer-term measures for the economy. Some believe the Malaysian action may unsettle speculators elsewhere by its precedent for tougher controls.

The move boosted the ringgit, but bit shares.

The central bank said the new measures, which prompted last week's resignations of the governor and his deputy, would be maintained until the global financial environment returned to normal. It said it was committed to free market policies, but blamed unnamed world leaders for failing to "contain the global financial crisis".

Immediate market reaction was sharply negative with fears that, while the controls should end speculation in the ringgit, they could damage foreign investment and trading.

Analysts doubt that the move will work unless the government applies longer-term measures for the economy. Some believe the Malaysian action may unsettle speculators elsewhere by its precedent for tougher controls.

Yesterday in Hong Kong the Hang Seng index slumped 213 points, just under three per cent, and Hong Kong's credit rating was downgraded by Standard & Poor's.

مكتبة الامير

Racing

Whip-wary riders back in the fray

Chris Hawkes

FRANKIE Dettori and Kieren Fallon return to action at York this afternoon following various suspensions, mindful no doubt of their close encounter with the stewards on the Knavesmire two weeks ago after the now infamous finish to the Juddmonte International.

That was the race when everyone came off the stands convinced they had seen one of the great contests of the season, only for the media to tell them the next day that they had witnessed a show of sheer brutality from three demonic jockeys throwing whip-caution to the wind.

This was the unfortunate but inevitable reaction to the stewards' decision to suspend the first three riders home — Pat Eddery, Dettori and Fallon — for excessive use of the whip which triggered yet again controversy about whether the whip is a barbaric tool deserving of a total ban.

Because of the outcry from certain sections of society which always accompanies such instances, the passing observer might easily run away with the impression that horseracing is cruel and whip abuse common practice.

One of the arguments is that when big money is at stake jockeys lose their heads and are prepared to throw everything but the kitchen sink at their mounts.

But this is fallacious as proved by Jockey Chih figure which show that in the last five years only seven have resulted in subsequent whip-bans for riders.

Of course the whole question is so emotive that rationality comes a poor second and the Jockey Club becomes the butt of unjustified criticism for lack of action.

In fact, the whip issue is constantly being monitored by racing's administrators who have virtually stamped out the needless hitting of horses and issued new guidelines on the use of the whip in February 1997.

A range of modifications

and options is currently under discussion, although some critics will be disappointed that a horse on whom a jockey has incurred a whip-ban is not one of them.

"Disqualification is not being considered," said John Mason, head of the Cmb's public relations department. "But there has been consideration of the suggestion that jockeys should keep their whip hands on the reins as is the case in Sweden, although I understand that in Scandinavia they are moving away from that and coming more into line with our thinking."

"No immediate action will be taken. There is no point in rushing this and more ideas of what is wanted will come after a series of jockeys' seminars which we are holding in the next few weeks."

Michael Caulfield, secretary of the Jockeys' Association, emphasises that riders do not deliberately break the rules and dismisses totally any suggestion that whips should be banned.

"Any horseman will tell you that a whip is essential for correction, concentration and safety," commented Caulfield. "There is no question of jockeys being asked to go out and ride without it."

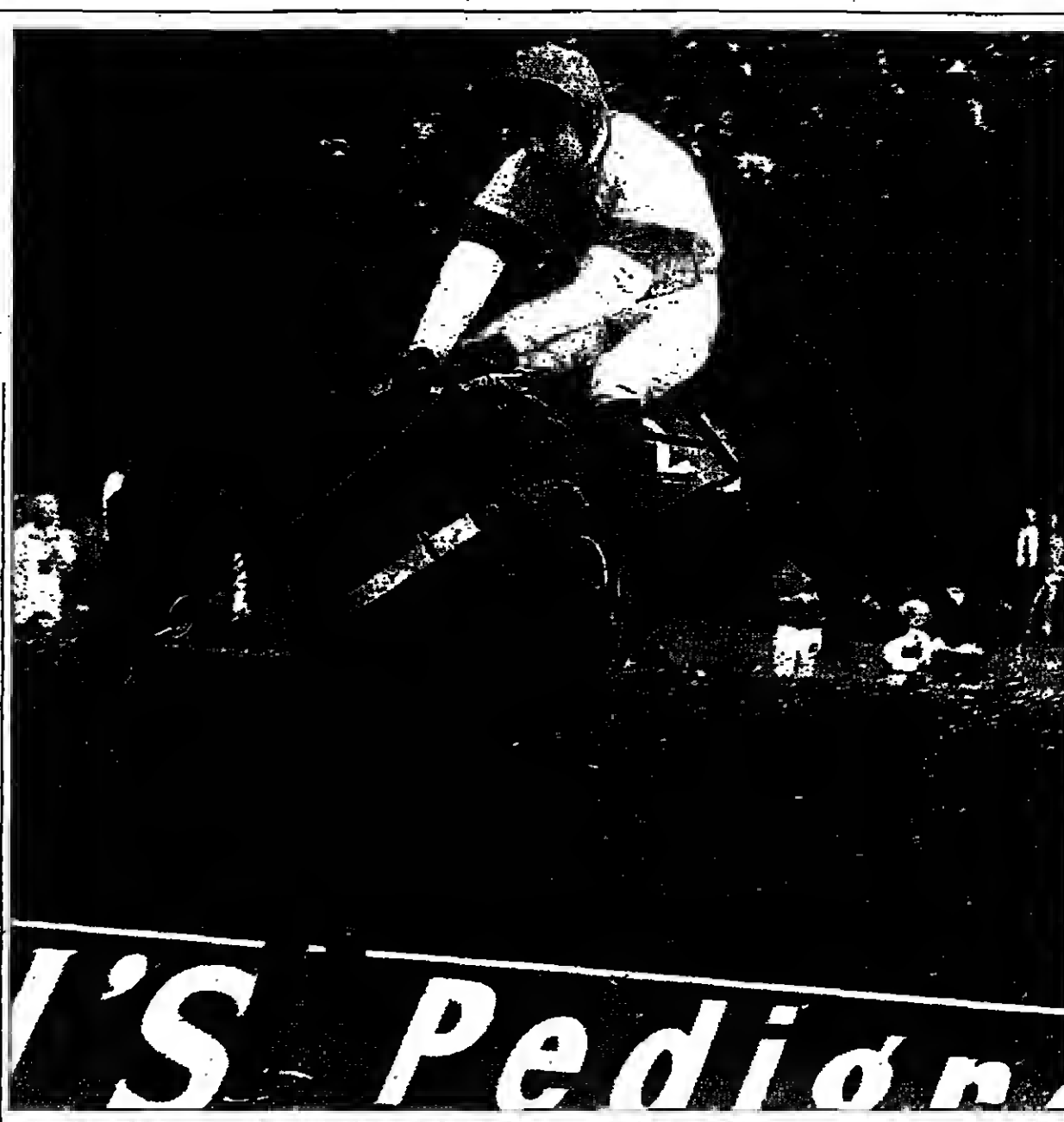
Jockeys try very hard to ride within the rules and are very much aware of the bigger picture. Sometimes, like any sportsman, they misjudge things in their desire to win as in the York race, but that was very much an isolated incident.

"One of the problems is that the sight of whips being waved causes the public, particularly people watching on television, distress even when more often than not no damage is done to the horse."

"That is why we do not believe the use of an air-cushioned whip is an advance."

Nathan Rossiter, the amateur rider injured in a fall at Fontwell on Monday, remains in intensive care and in a critical condition in St Richards Hospital, Chichester.

Rossiter, 22, suffered head and leg injuries when Hever Gold Chamer fell over hurdles.



Prayers answered... Hopeful Lord clears the last on his way to victory at Ottotexer

Godolphin keep the faith with Son

SWAIN heads the weights with 9st 11lb in the Foster's Melbourne Cup to be run on November 3, a race which has attracted 280 entries including Ascot Gold Cup winner Kayf Tara, Persian Punch and Stowaway, writes Chris Hawkes.

The Australian handicapper has taken few chances with the British entries and five Godolphin horses fill the first seven places — Predappio with 9st 4lb, Faithful Son (2st 2lb), Stowaway (9st 11lb) and Kayf Tara (9st).

But Simon Crisford, racing manager to Godolphin, has nominated Faithful Son as the only runner.

"He goes into quarantine at the end of this week and the plan is to run him in the Caulfield Cup over a mile and a half on October 17," said Crisford. "If he runs well then he could take his chance in the Melbourne Cup."

Faithful Son would need to finish in the first five in the Caulfield Cup to qualify, however, as he has no form over two miles.

There are no worries on that score with Persian Punch, Jeff Smith's stayer

who has been weighted with 8st 13lb. Smith has also entered Grey Shot (8st 7lb), seventh in the race in 1996, and admits to being "tempted to run both."

Robert Armstrong is pleased with the weight allocated to Sheer Danzig, who has been set to carry 8st 7lb. Sheer Danzig runs second in the Lawrence Batley Handicap over six furlongs.

This former winner of Royal Ascot's Wokingham Handicap has gradually dropped down the weights two weeks quarantine, but won't be too inconven-

ience by that," said Armstrong.

Last year's winner Might And Power, trained by Jack Denham, is the highest weighted Australian horse with 9st 8lb. But the favourite at 10-1 is the Adelaide Cup winner The Hind, who has been set to carry 8st 7lb.

Emerging Market (8.30) is named in the Lawrence Batley Handicap over six furlongs.

This former winner of Royal Ascot's Wokingham Handicap has gradually dropped down the weights two weeks quarantine, but won't be too inconven-

ience by that," said Armstrong.

Last year's winner Might And Power, trained by Jack Denham, is the highest weighted Australian horse with 9st 8lb. But the favourite at 10-1 is the Adelaide Cup winner The Hind, who has been set to carry 8st 7lb.

Emerging Market (8.30) is named in the Lawrence Batley Handicap over six furlongs.

This former winner of Royal Ascot's Wokingham Handicap has gradually dropped down the weights two weeks quarantine, but won't be too inconven-

Athletics

Jones one win from the jackpot

Duncan Mackay in Berlin

IN THE stadium where Jesse Owens performed his Olympic deeds, his female reincarnation Marion Jones moved within touching distance of the kind of fortune he could only dream about here last night.

The American with the giant talent won her 17th consecutive 100 metres of the season in the ISTAF 98 meeting in the Olympic Stadium to leave her just one victory short of claiming a share of the \$1 million awarded to any athlete who remains undefeated in the seven-series Golden League.

Jones, as she has been all summer, was a class apart. The absence of the European champion, France's Christine Arron, meant there was no one to push her in the 100m and she won by three metres from the Bahamas' Savatheda Mackintosh in a meeting record of 10.51sec.

Just as unstoppable as Jones this season is Hicham El Guerrouj, who looks set to join her in claiming a share of the jackpot. The Moroccan made it 25 wins out of 27 as he again easily won the 1500m in 3min 30.25sec. It was routine by El Guerrouj standards, but left the field trailing by more than three seconds.

Not surprisingly, Jones and El Guerrouj are among the handful of athletes who have guaranteed they will make the trip to Moscow for the Grand Prix final on Saturday.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has insisted the event will go ahead as planned at Moscow's Olympic Stadium.

"I can understand those who expressed safety con-

cerns about coming to Moscow," said Valentin Balakhnev, president of the Russian Athletic Federation. "But I can assure you their personal safety will not be a factor here. It was in Atlanta, not Moscow, where during the 1996 summer Olympics a bomb exploded in the Olympic Park."

But he admitted the economic crisis has caused problems. On Monday, the electricity and phones at the federation's offices were shut off for failure to pay the bills.

Russia's Olympic and European champion Svetlana Masterkova is another urging athletes to travel to Moscow. She said: "Maybe the athletes concerned about their security should read more newspapers and spend less time watching CNN."

Britain yesterday announced a number of changes to the team for the World Cup final in Johannesburg next week. The most surprising was that the triple jumper Jonathan Edwards had not officially withdrawn despite planning to have an operation in the next two weeks.

"He said he would love to be there jumping well," said Jayne Pearce, the team's spokeswoman. However, the Commonwealth champion Julian Golley has been placed on stand-by.

John Maycock has dropped out of the 1500m to be replaced by Tony Whiteman, whose 3,000m position is taken by Neil Caddy. Michael Edwards has been named instead of the injured Nick Buxton in the pole vault.

Mark Richardson has dropped out of the 4x400m relay. Like Maycock, he wants to concentrate on the Commonwealth Games.

Christie likened to Foreman

LINFORD Christie has been likened to the veteran heavyweight boxer George Foreman by his fellow sprinter Ato Boldon.

The Trinidadian made the comparison after hearing that the 28-year-old former Olympic champion was going to run the relay, at last night's Golden League meeting.

"He's the George Foreman of our sport," Boldon said. "Like Big George, he's a lovable character and he's been going on for longer than conventional wisdom would suggest."

Newton Abbot (N.H.)

TONY PALEY **TOP FORM**

2.10 Castleside Castle
2.10 Castleside Castle
2.10 Castleside Castle
2.10 Castleside Castle
2.10 Castleside Castle

York seven-race Jackpot card with guide to the form

CHRIS HAWKES	TOP FORM
2.00 Three For A Pound 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle	Stewards' Boy Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights

CHRIS HAWKES	TOP FORM
2.00 Three For A Pound 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle	Stewards' Boy Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights

CHRIS HAWKES	TOP FORM
2.00 Three For A Pound 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle	Stewards' Boy Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights

CHRIS HAWKES	TOP FORM
2.00 Three For A Pound 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle 2.30 Castleside Castle	Stewards' Boy Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights Edwin Heights

Brighton runners and riders

CHRIS HAWKES	TOP FORM
2.20 Grey Princess 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon	Grey Princess Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy

CHRIS HAWKES	TOP FORM
2.20 Grey Princess 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon	Grey Princess Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy

CHRIS HAWKES	TOP FORM
2.20 Grey Princess 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon	Grey Princess Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy

CHRIS HAWKES	TOP FORM
2.20 Grey Princess 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon 2.50 Zircon	Grey Princess Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy Big Boy

Football

Martin Thorpe on the England midfielder back from an injury nightmare and set to face Sweden

Fate turns circle for Redknapp

IT LOOKS as though the fates might be favouring Jamie Redknapp at last. Having missed last year's Le Tournoi and this year's World Cup through injury, the midfielder has been on the verge of his first game for England since May 1997.

With David Beckham suspended, David Batty injured and Nicky Butt suffering wisdom-tooth problems, the Liverpool midfielder is expected to make his international comeback against Sweden in Stockholm on Saturday as England embark on the long trek to the Euro 2000 finals.

A ninth cap will offer the son of Harry and the fiancée of the pop singer Louise some belated consolation for the bitter disappointment of being forced to withdraw from the France 98 squad at the last minute.

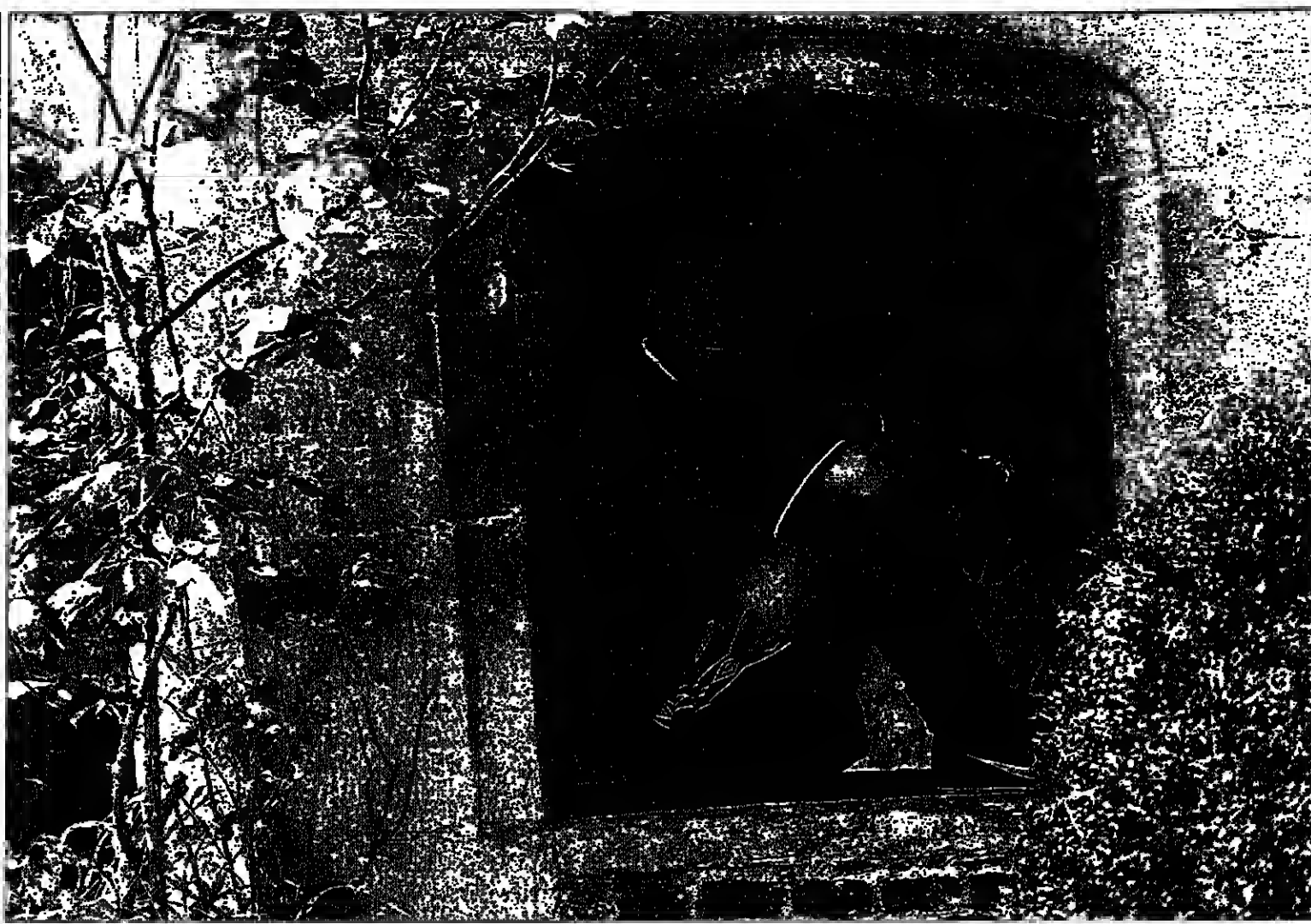
He might have been resentful, but as England trained this week in readiness for the new campaign the 24-year-old was his usual chirpy self, as if putting bad news behind him and looking optimistically ahead to become a natural response to all his injuries.

Redknapp reckons he has lost 18 months of international football to injury. He damaged ankle ligaments against Scotland in Euro 96, broke his ankle against South Africa in May last year and, just as the tantalising prospect of a place in the World Cup finals beckoned, picked up a knee injury playing for Liverpool against Coventry in April.

Not surprisingly this crock's catalogue has made people wonder if Redknapp could be the next Roy Keane, another talented player whose full potential threatens to be undermined by the fallibility of his body.

But Redknapp does not allow too many negative thoughts. "Sometimes I do get a bit paranoid because of the past injuries," he says. "But I've never thought this is it. I'm not going to get back. If you do that you are courting trouble. I've always been confident. I've always thought I would get back."

Neither, he says, can he afford to think that because he has been prone to injury in the past he will be so in the future. He goes into the qualifier against Sweden not only



In the frame... Redknapp is happy to be back at Bisham with the England squad after missing the World Cup finals

PHOTOGRAPH: ALEX MORTON

hoping to justify Glenn Hoddie's faith in his passing ability but confident that he can finish the game in one piece.

"It was horrible having to pull out of England's World Cup '98," he says. "But when I joined up with the lads I didn't think I was right. The knee was still a bit sore and when I trained I still had the same problem, so I had to be honest and say to the staff I didn't think I was going to be fit in time."

"It was very difficult but you've got to be professional about things and look at the long-term future. It's no use

me saying yeah I'll play. I could then be out even longer. The World Cup would have been the most fantastic thing ever to happen to me but it just wasn't to be."

Choosing Redknapp for the World Cup squad when he was not fully fit showed how much Hoddie rates the player. So this season the England coach needed to see him play the best part of only one match to guarantee his recall.

That came on Sunday when Liverpool took Newcastle apart with Redknapp performing impressively alongside two of the players he

looks likely to partner in Sweden, Paul Ince and Michael Owen.

Hoddie once had a sweeper role in mind for Redknapp. That plan has been discarded but the England coach still went public recently in his praise of Redknapp's passing ability.

"Yeah, Incey called me about it and I thought he was winding me up," says Redknapp, "but it's a nice compliment. You work on your strengths and passing is something I do enjoy. And with the players Liverpool have got, like Steve McMan-

man and Michael Owen, the better passes they get the better it is for them."

The little fellow (Owen) was dynamic against Newcastle and it was a joy to play alongside him. He frightens everyone with his pace and ability and that is why it is so important as a team that we get the ball to him as quick as possible.

"You can hit a bad ball and the next thing he's on it and that's what he is a good player. As for Incey, he's great to play alongside because he keeps you on your toes all the

time. He doesn't stop moaning." Which, to his credit, is something Redknapp has never done, despite the pressure.

Standerland's Michael Bridges (ankle injury) and Darren Williams (groin) have withdrawn from the England Under-21 squad before Friday's opening European Championship qualifier against Sweden in Sunderland. The coach Peter Taylor will not call for any replacements as he still has a 24-strong party which will be reduced to 20 before the party leaves for Sweden tomorrow.

As for Incey, he's great to play alongside because he keeps you on your toes all the

Mark Wright forced to quit Arsenal's new 'French' link

Ian Ross

LIVERPOOL'S Mark Wright yesterday admitted defeat in his 12-month struggle to overcome a serious back condition, forcing the former England international into retirement at 34.

Often described as the most cultured and naturally gifted English central defender of his generation, Wright made 601 senior appearances for his four professional clubs — Oxford United, Southampton, Derby County and Liverpool — and won 45 senior international caps.

Wright has been largely confined to the treatment room since "something went" in his back during a Premiership game against Sheffield Wednesday last September.

"I felt it go and I knew I was in trouble," said Wright. "I

received intensive treatment in the run-up to our next game against Celtic in the UEFA Cup. I really shouldn't have played but it was such a big game I wanted to be involved."

"I came through that one and played in the following fixture against Southampton but that was to be my last-ever appearance." Wright attempted a comeback last May but despite being placed in the care of a variety of leading specialists he conceded yesterday that he had been doing nothing more than delaying the inevitable.

"I tried to play on and, possibly, that didn't help me," he said. "I can't jump, twist or turn. I can run in straight lines only and, of course, that means professional football is out of the question."

Wright is now likely to move into coaching or man-

agement. "I believe I still have much to offer," he said. "Football has dictated my lifestyle for 20 years."

The Everton centre-back Craig Short is lined up for a £1.5 million move to Nottingham Forest.



Wright... end of road

Martin Thorpe

ARSENAL'S pursuit of the Montpellier striker Ibrahim Bakayoko could be helped by the player's decision to switch nationality.

The Ivory Coast international recently impressed the Arsenal manager Arsène Wenger in a three-day trial at Highbury, but there were work-permit concerns.

The 24 million-rated 21-year-old, who has been the French club's top scorer for the past two seasons and has scored four goals in four games for them this campaign, is preparing to take French nationality.

"I hope that a European passport will give me a better chance in England," said the player, who would

offer an ideal solution to Arsenal's striker shortage. "At the moment I would have to wait until I don't play 75 per cent of their league games. I would have got a move by now if I wasn't African."

"I've had approaches from several big clubs, principally Arsenal and Manchester United. I can confirm that Arsène Wenger is interested in signing me. I don't know whether I could become the new Ian Wright, but I could certainly become the new George Weah."

Leicester are disciplining their captain Steve Walsh following his verbal attack on the referee Uriah Rennie after Saturday's defeat at Blackburn. Martin O'Neill, Leicester's manager, said: "Players

should not be criticising referees in this manner. I know people might think that before once again levelling the match. By now his service was back to something like its

best. His club will hope their disciplining of Walsh, who could be fined up to two weeks' wages, may forestall any FA action."

The League Managers' Association has confirmed its solicitors are helping Kenny Dalglish in his legal battle with Newcastle. Dalglish claims he was sacked but the club maintain he had offered to resign.

Brentford's chairman Ron Noades has excelled in his other role by winning the Third Division Manager-of-the-Month award. Sunderland's Peter Reid took the First Division award and Brian Little of Stoke the Second.

Tennis

Rusedski pulls out the choke

Stephen Barley in New York

THE anchor men and women on American television, ever mindful of the ratings, rarely say goodbye. "Don't go away," they burble, or "Stay with us." The few Greg Rusedski fans on the main Arthur Ashe court at Flushing Meadows found themselves desperately muttering similar phrases yesterday, for at 6-1, 5-4 down against South Africa's Wayne Ferreira there seemed every prospect of a precipitous first-round farewell.

But an awful service game by Ferreira, a renowned choker, and an even worse tie-break, allowed the British No. 1 to level at 1-1 and thereafter the match took on a dramatic intensity with above the quality of the tennis. Rusedski finally winning 4-6, 7-5, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4.

Last year Rusedski stormed to the final having never previously, in three attempts, got beyond the first round at Flushing Meadows, and thus became the first British man to reach the final of the US Open singles since Fred Perry won the title in 1936.

It would have been a huge anti-climax if he had fallen at the first hurdle this time, although it would not have been totally unexpected. The ankle injury he suffered during the Stella Artois tournament at Queen's had wrecked all his plans, beginning with Wimbledon.

As soon as the draw was made it seemed likely this was going to be a particularly stiff test. The 28-year-old Ferreira has exceptional talent but a suspect temperament has prevented this ever being realised at Grand Slam level.

Nevertheless, on his day, he can upset the very best and has frequently managed to get the better of Pete Sampras on the ATP Tour circuit. Rusedski, having played in only two hard-court tournaments since he defeated at Wimbledon, quickly found himself in trouble and his body language, noticeably during the second set, pointed directly towards the long goodbye.

But Ferreira's abject inability to nail a two-set lead filled Rusedski with fresh hope. Even though he lost the third set he never gave up striving to shift the balance.

Rusedski led 4-2 in the fourth set and allowed this lead to slip away. He saved a match point in the 10th game and another in the tie-break before once again levelling the match. By now his service was back to something like its

best and he had the undoubted advantage of serving first.

Prior to this roller-coaster five-setter Ferreira held a 4-3 lead, although the British No. 1 had won their two previous encounters. Yet, as the clocked ticked past three hours and the climax neared, few watching would have attempted to predict the result.

Steffi Graf was up with the lark, assuming larks ever make it into the skies of New York, for she is always keen to practise, ever after more than a decade at the top. This has been a decidedly difficult year for the German who, after surgery on her left knee last year, has made several false starts to her comeback and was hushed out of Wimbledon in the third round by Natasha Zvereva of Belarus, who in 18 previous attempts had never beaten her.

However, Graf arrived in New York on the back of a tournament win in Haven, her first title, her first title of the year and 10th in total, and there were immediate signs of a returning confidence when she rattled through the opening set of her first-round match against the 20-year-old American Corina Morariu in 32 minutes of controlled aggression.

However, this was only Graf's 26th match this year and, when Morariu began to dig in at the start of the second set, the former No. 1, with 21 Grand Slam titles to her name, suddenly took on the persona of a nervous novice. Unforced errors swirled off her racket as she began to rush her shots and Morariu took the second set.

"I told myself it was not the way to continue. I thought about my win last week and then cut down my mistakes," Graf re-applied the pressure of the first set, Morariu found her own game disintegrating and Graf won 6-2, 3-6, 6-1.



Rusedski... rousing battle

Agassi turns on night-light

ESSENTIALLY the first week of the US Open is all about the night matches, with television creaming off the best games. And night matches are frequently all about Andre Agassi who remains Mr Electric, the man everybody wants to see win, writes Stephen Barley.

As the sun begins to fade behind Manhattan's jagged skyline, the day crowd leaves and the night crew take their seats with an insatiable appetite for fast food and fast entertainment.

Agassi lives and breathes such an atmosphere and he duly polished off his first-round opponent, France's Sébastien Grosjean, with arrogant ease 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

"I just felt great to be out there. I wait all year for this. It's a feeling like no other and it was real good to make a solid start," he said.

He is on course to meet Pete Sampras in the quarter-finals. "This is a city that has created some incredible memories for me, and this is the place I can win another Slam," he said.

Irelands unite for Omagh's benefit

THE Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland hope to meet over two legs in Dublin and Belfast this season with the proceeds going to the victims of the Omagh bombing.

Dates are being scrutinised to ensure that leading players are available, with November and February looking the most suitable.

Northern Ireland's injury problems are mounting prior to Saturday's European Championship qualifier in Turkey. Ankle damage has ruled out West

Ham's Steve Lomas and Dundee United's centre-half Darren Patterson burst his neck in training.

Keith Rowland has been called up from Queens Park Rangers, whose player-coach Iain Dowie is expected to take over the captain's armband from Lomas on his 50th appearance.

Mick Quinn's back problem has led to the Sunderland striker's withdrawal from the Republic's squad for their opening qualifier against Croatia at Lansdowne Road.

Rangers stop paying Negri his wages

RANGERS have reportedly frozen the wages of the Italian striker Marco Negri, who has not played for the first team this season.

Negri, who has been in dispute with the club for some time and has only been appearing in the reserve and youth teams, returned to training after a projected move to Real Betis collapsed because personal terms could not be agreed.

He recently revealed that he had clashed with fellow team-mates, notably the club's captain Lorenzo Amoroso.

Bobby Robson, the former England manager, predicted yesterday that Paul Gascoigne will look back on his career with regrets.

Robson, who gave Gascoigne his England debut 10 years ago, said: "It's too late to change him now. There will be a day, I'm sure, when Paul will know he has wasted some of his career."

"He's had a bit of a mispent youth and many times over his career he's overdrunk, he's had a weight problem and he's done pretty stupid things. You can't change him because he's a special boy, a lovable boy."

"I like him enormously and took pride in trying to protect him. But you can't be with players 24 hours a day. There's a time when they go off into their own world and do stupid things."

Results

Football

NATIONWIDE LEAGUE

Second Division

Doncaster (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Football

NATIONWIDE LEAGUE

Second Division

Doncaster (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Football

NATIONWIDE LEAGUE

Second Division

Doncaster (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Football

NATIONWIDE LEAGUE

Second Division

Doncaster (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Football

NATIONWIDE LEAGUE

Second Division

Doncaster (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Sheff Wed (0) 1

Marion Jones leaves them standing, page 13
Mark Wright calls it a day, page 14

David Lloyd on the carpet, page 15
Bristol lose their fly-half, page 15

SportsGuardian

The quest for the Ashes

Winter Walkabout



England in Australia



Alec Stewart

AJ Stewart (Surrey, capt), N Hussain (Essex, vice-capt), MA Atherton (Lancs), MA Butcher (Surrey), DG Cork (Derbyshire), JP Crawley (Lancs), RDB Croft (Gloucestershire), ARD Fraser (Middlesex), D Gough (Yorkshire), DW Headley (Kent), WK Hegg (Lancs), BC Hollis (Surrey), AD Mullally (Leics), MR Ramprakash (Middlesex), PM Such (Essex), GP Thorpe (Surrey), AJ Tudor (Surrey).

Tour manager: GA Gooch
Coach: D Lloyd

The Itinerary

October
24-25: England leave for Perth
24-25: Practice/odds on location
26: v Australia (Perth)
27-28: v Australia (Perth)
29-30: v Australia (Perth)
November
7-10: v South Australia (Adelaide)
11-12: v Queensland (Gympie)
13-14: v Queensland (Gympie)
15-16: v Queensland (Gympie)
17-18: v Queensland (Gympie)
19-20: v Queensland (Gympie)
21-22: v Queensland (Gympie)
23-24: v Queensland (Gympie)
25-26: v Queensland (Gympie)
December
5-6: v Victoria (Melbourne)
7-8: v Victoria (Melbourne)
9-10: v Victoria (Melbourne)
11-12: v Victoria (Melbourne)
13-14: v Victoria (Melbourne)
15-16: v Victoria (Melbourne)
17-18: v Victoria (Melbourne)
19-20: v Victoria (Melbourne)
21-22: v Victoria (Melbourne)
23-24: v Victoria (Melbourne)
25-26: v Victoria (Melbourne)
January 1999
2-4: v Victoria (Melbourne)
5-7: v Victoria (Melbourne)
8-10: v Victoria (Melbourne)
11-13: v Victoria (Melbourne)
14-16: v Victoria (Melbourne)
17-19: v Victoria (Melbourne)
20-22: v Victoria (Melbourne)
23-25: v Victoria (Melbourne)
26-28: v Victoria (Melbourne)
29-31: v Victoria (Melbourne)

Wills International Cup squad



Adam Hogg

AJ Hollis (Surrey, capt), ID Austin (Lancs), AD Brown (Surrey), DR Brown (Warwickshire), MA Ealham (Kent), NH Fairbrother (Lancs), MV Fleming (Kent), AF Giles (Warwickshire), GA Hick (Worcestershire), NV Knight (Warwickshire), GD Lloyd (Lancs), PJ Martin (Lancs), RC Russell (Gloucestershire), CEW Silverwood (Yorkshire).

Tour manager: D Graveney
Coach: D Lloyd

England A in Zimbabwe and South Africa



Michael Vaughan

MP Vaughan (Yorkshire, capt), DL Maddy (Leeds, vice capt), MN Batta (Durham), DA Cook (Gloucestershire), A Flintoff (Lancs), SJ Harrison (Durham), PM Hutchinson (Yorkshire), RWT Key (Kent), JD Lewis (Surrey), MB Lyle (Northants), CW Read (Kent), VS Solanki (Warwickshire), GP Swann (Northants), SD Thomas (Gloucestershire), MGN Windward (Gloucestershire).

Tour manager: P Naele
Coach: JE Emburey

World Super Max Eights



Mark Alleyne

MW Alleyne (Gloucestershire, capt), CJ Adams (Surrey), Flintoff, P. Franks (Nottinghamshire), GM Hamilton (Yorkshire), RC Inani (Essex), PA Nixon (Lancs), NMK Smith (Warwickshire), VJ Wells (Lancs).

Tour manager/coach: MW Gattling

FA brought to book for feeble tackle on Shearer



Paul Weaver

Those who dabble in moralism are usually a hypocrite, said Oscar Wilde, and a woman who moralises is invariably plain. But this morning moralising comes easily, because it is the distinctly amoral game of our most important game, the Football Association, who are in the dock. Tomorrow the England footballers fly to Stockholm with certain of their number still seething over the coach Glenn Hoddle's recent revelations about the World Cup.

On board will be Tony Adams, one of England's most important players whose own account of France 98, including severe criticism of Hoddle, is being serialised this week.

Adams, like the old-fashioned centre-back he is, clatters Hoddle to the ground for humiliating David Beckham in front of the players in training, for encouraging Paul Gascoigne to drink the evening before he sacked him from his squad — accusing Hoddle of "not understanding properly the illness of addiction" — for treating the players as blots on his white shirt, and for not choosing him as captain, instead of Alan Shearer.

The bitter has been bitten deeply and the smell of torn flesh and fresh blood — not to mention oodles of spondulicks — could yet excite more predators.

When Hoddle gets round to addressing his team the tactical nuances of the Sweden side might be some way down the agenda. Hoddle, his integrity impaired, will find himself man-marked by his own players from now on. Team talks could be drowned out by the noise of more scribbling, disgruntled autobiographers. The situation is ridiculous and out of control.

We are still waiting for the opinions of the reserve goalkeeper and the team physio, but give them time. Yesterday Brendan Batson, deputy chief executive of the Professional Footballers' Association, said:

"After Glenn's book it is now open season." The Sun newspaper's circulation manager must be giggling all the way to the bank.

The really pathetic part is that the FA cannot do anything about all of this, because it saw fit to sanction the Hoddle book, even allowing one of its employees, David Davies, to ghost the thing. In doing so it has seriously damaged the national coach, perhaps beyond repair.

Hoddle, whose own absurd observations make him appear a football short of a penalty shoot-out, needed protecting from himself. Instead the FA appears to have conspired in his fall.

The Adams tome clearly calls Hoddle's man-management into question, but it is the FA's stewardship which is more obviously at fault. This predates the World Cup. The FA lost all moral authority when it turned a Nelsonian eye to Shearer, who kicked a Premiership opponent in the head towards the end of last season.

When Shearer's ghastly challenge was shown to millions in endless, damning slow-motion television replays, the FA, mindful of the imminent World Cup, kept to its towed line. All decency, all respect, all sense of judgment and sensible control flew out of the Lancaster Gate windows the moment it was decided to take no action against Shearer, and those qualities have not been retrieved. Today the FA is in a state of shambles, as befuddled as the coach.

Hoddle is not the only coach with a gift for the ridiculous. Two miles away from FA headquarters the offices of the England and Wales Cricket Board are under scrutiny after the sour-grapes outburst from David Lloyd, known as Coco in some circles, who is a most unorthodox delivery first called into question the bowling action of Sri Lanka's brilliant, freak match-winner Muttiah Muralitharan and then stormed into the TV area, where he angrily confronted Geoff Boycott.

At first the ECB, instead of demanding a full, unqualified apology and threatening the sack, appeared to distance itself from Coco's remarks, shuffling away as one does from a nasty smell in a crowded room. Now firmer action is likely. At least ECB staff will not help him write a silly book. Will they?

Book wars, page 3

Mike Selvey on the squad for Australia and the long-term significance of Crawley's inclusion in the final batting place

England door closes on Hick

ENGLAND signalled the end of Graeme Hick's Test career yesterday when John Crawley got the last batting spot on this winter's Ashes tour. Hick, but not Crawley, had originally been chosen for the Oval Test, with the

Lancastrian coming in only when Nasser Hussain was declared unfit. So, on the face of it, Hick was superseded only during the past week. "Doors do open in strange ways," admitted the chairman of selectors David Graveney. "It was a desperately

close call but in the end it came down to who we thought would be most effective in Australia. John Crawley gives us options and is a fine player of spin. More realistically, Hick's tame efforts against the South Africans probably counted

more against him than did Crawley's century at The Oval. Only injury, it seems, can restore the Worcestershire batsman to the party and breathe life back into his Test career.

If Hick is the main loser from the selection, Peter Such is the main winner in the 17-man squad named at Lord's yesterday to seek to regain the Ashes under Alec Stewart. The Essex off-spinner, preferred to a left-arm or wrist spinner, has been called up for his first senior tour at 34, joining Robert Croft, another off-spinner.

Also included for their first senior tour are the Lancashire wicketkeeper Warren Hegg and the young Surrey fast bowler Alex Tudor.

Such's brief is to watch, listen and learn. His progress will be closely monitored. Five men who have played in Tests in the last eight months are not in the party: the left-arm spinners Phil Thubert and Ashley Giles, the wrist spinner Ian Salisbury, the wicketkeeper Jack Russell and the fast bowler Andy Caddick. Chris Silverwood, who toured last winter, and Ed Ciddins also miss out.

Three other touring parties were announced. The A team, for Zimbabwe and briefly South Africa, reflects continuity from the Under-19 side and will be led by a former captain of that side, Yorkshire's Michael Vaughan.

The one-day side to contest the Wills International Cup, the International Cricket Council's fund-raising event in Bangladesh, will be captained by Adam Hogg.

and includes Russell and Neil Fairbrother under an agreement which demands all participants must have played in one-day internationals. Gloucestershire's impressive leader Mark Alleyne will take the side to the World Super Max Eights in Perth early next month.

The one-day side for the triangular series in Australia, which takes place after the Test series, will be settled upon when the Wills and Perth series are out of the way. In all, 55 players will be on tour in England colours at some point this winter.

"As far as the main tour is concerned, mental toughness is a key thing," Graveney said. "We have to get the right inter-action between a group of individuals who have the strength of character to withstand the pressures of an Ashes tour. In playing terms our choice of bowlers reflects the areas we believe we can exploit in Australia."

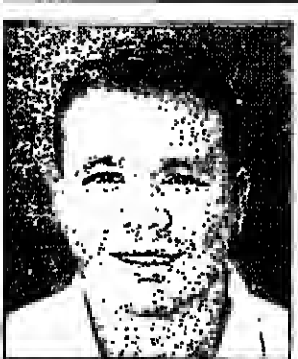
This can be taken to mean that part of the pitch churned up by Alan Mullally's size 12s and attractive to off-spin. Although conditions can change, England are not expecting to play more than one spinner in the Test side except perhaps in Sydney, although even that was dominated by seam last time. Mullally might well take over from Dominic Cork in the Test's eight previous Tests, the last against New Zealand four years ago, included five against Australia and figures of six for 67 in his first innings, then the best by a debutant for England in 18 years.

"The standard of slow bowling in the Tests for England and in the domestic competitions has been poor," said Graveney, "and the bowling and playing of spin, highlighted by the defeat at the hands of Sri Lanka in both the Test and one-day final, is something we have to address if we are to become a top Test-playing side again."

It is the view of the selectors that we need two spinners in Australia. If only as insurance against last-minute injury, and that off-spinners will be most effective. Such is a fine bowler and, when conditions are right, he can bowl sides out." English spinners have not had a habit of taking quantities of wickets in Australia in the past few decades although, when they do, it has tended to be off-spinners.

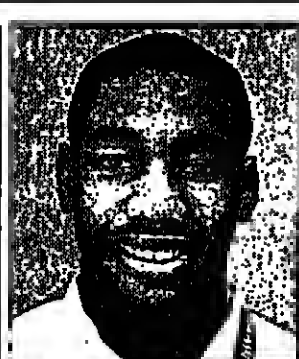
Matthew Engel, page 15

Three side bets



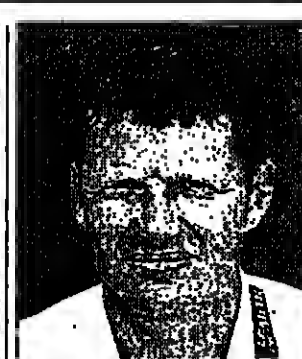
Warren Hegg (Lancashire)

PROLONGED fatigue after a bout of glandular fever limited Warren Hegg's development for several seasons after a sound impression at the start of the decade for Lancashire and England A. At 30, he is back to his combative best, both as wicketkeeper and batsman. Always a dangerous one-day striker, he has also benefited this season from Lancashire's most productive championship summer for years. An enthusiastic tourist, who will not be unduly discouraged if his role as understudy wicketkeeper brings few playing opportunities.



Alex Tudor (Surrey)

ALEX TUDOR has been spoken of as a likely England fast bowler for three years, only for a succession of injuries and what some perceive as uncertain ambition to threaten his development. England's selectors calculate that, at the age of 20, the exhilaration of an Australian tour will convince him that a successful Test career is both achievable and desirable. A wild card, who is not really expected to play a Test, he might just answer the selectors' wildest dreams on a fast pitch somewhere.



Peter Such (Essex)

RAYMOND ILLINGWORTH, as chairman of selectors, observed Peter Such's slender frame and plectrum demeanour and dismissed him as too soft, but the majority of Such's fellow professionals have long regarded him as the best spinner in the country. He is more tenacious than he first appears, and no other English spinner is more likely to bowl out the Australians on a turning pitch. An enthusiastic and adaptive traveller, he will relish the opportunity.

Pen portraits by David Hopps

Road-rage incident leaves Tyson ko'd

EAR-BITING, Don King, Wrestlemania... Mike Tyson has tried lots of weird stuff over the past few years but now he has found something completely different to dabble in: road rage.

Weirder yet, Iron Mike went to hospital complaining of chest pains following the roadside incident when his wife's Mercedes took a knock in a minor three-car shunt on Monday.

Nobody was injured and damage was slight but, according to witnesses who rang police in the Washington suburb of Gaithersburg, Tyson left the Merc and started arguing with the other two drivers.

Then, the witnesses say, he punched one in the chest and kicked the other in the groin before being restrained by his minders, who were in a second car, and driven away.

But police soon flagged him down and a spokesman added: "Because of the reports of a fight we wanted to be sure everyone was okay. While we were speaking to Mr Tyson he requested an ambulance, complaining of chest pains."

The 32-year-old Tyson eventually had a check-up in hospital, no arrests were made and police said it was up to the other drivers to file a complaint. The former world champion will hope they wait until September 19 when he asks the Nevada Athletic Commission to restore his fighting licence.

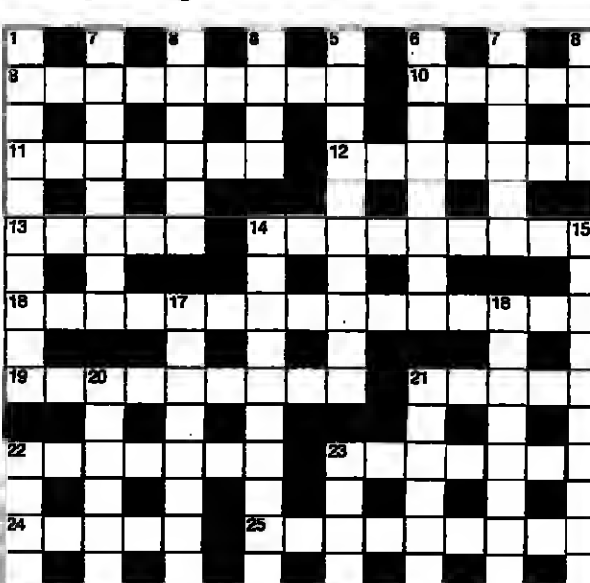


40 is the age when things start to fall apart big time. Celebs might be able to remain sexy, glamorous and young, because they've got a whole army of make-up artists, plastic surgeons, personal trainers and fashion designers to help them stay that way. Oh, I almost forgot. Stacks of cash helps, too.

G2 page 4

Guardian Crossword No 21,369

Set by Plodge



Across

9 One who goes along with no nonsense (5,4)

10 See 23 down

11,6 The "Train-spotting" issue? (7,8)

12 Lets write about 11 (American) forbears (7)

13,22down,24 Travellers may catch it in a trice. Try to kill (8,5)

14 He resists being called an animal (9)

15 Being a way to take a doctor to land 7's forerunners (8,7)

19 So Scots sent back soft soapmaker? (8)

21 Made occupational protest about the fabric (5)

22 14 across twice led Pole to man of Grezny (7)

23 Come in for it, after ripper clipped copper (7)

Down

24 See 13

25 Running through El Paso, roared "Gini Rumi" (3,8)

1 Assessing a very soft set up with 4 (10)

2 She can hit development in Germany, yes? (8)

3 See 4

4,3 Ordered away, answers facile response (4,5)

5 Sob story of two rulers in barracks after rent? (4,6)

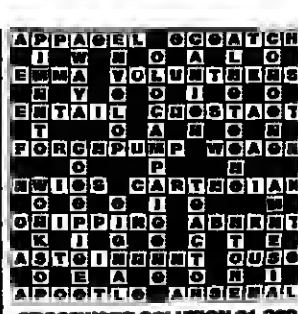
6 See 11

7 University articles (French and Spanish) wind up 11 (6)

8 Sights Shanghai Sound (4)

14 A Marxist in the grounds station... (4,2,4)

15 ...took First Lady to Notre Dame? That should blossom! (8,4)



CROSSWORD SOLUTION 21,369

17 11 cut specialist, begging half of 8 to quit (8)

18 Set down boring speaker about the rubbish (8)

20 Musical entry of its queen last August, for a month in Israel (6)

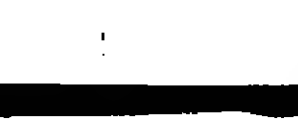
21 Spruce Irish officers left to take her to the ball (6)

22 See 13

23,10 11's early runner on festive shore (4,5)

Solution tomorrow

25 Shuck? Then call our solutions line on 0901 338 238. Calls cost 50p per minute at all times. Service supplied by AT5



NEWSPAPERS SUPPORT
Recycled paper made up of 41% of the material for UK newspapers in the first half of 1997

ASPPST